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REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S MX MISSLE DECISION

Belgrade on USSR Reaction

AU121114 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Moscow, 9 June (TANJUG)--President Carter's decision to produce the new MX intercontinental missile, the nuclear destructive power of which is expected to be twice as great as that of the existing minuteman missile, has been called "unjustified and dangerous" in Moscow. This is how today the Moscow press headlines characterized the news of this decision.

It is known that the White House's decision has caused no surprise here. The Soviet commentators have been predicting the possibility that this missile would be produced for a long time already, criticizing Washington for this intention which they present as evidence of the continuation of the nuclear arms race.

Observers here connect the timing of the announcement of the decision with the second Soviet-American offensive strategic arms limitation treaty, the SALT II, which Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter are expected to sign at their meeting in Vienna.

However, at present Moscow is not commenting on the question of whether this step by the White House represents a concession to "the hawks" who attack SALT, and who claim that, in accepting this treaty, the United States will be lagging in its strategic strength behind the Soviet Union. If this is understood as the price that has to be paid to insure Senate ratification of SALT II, it is certain--as is believed--that such an interpretation, too, could not be supported by Moscow.

At the same time President Carter's latest statement on the need to accept SALT II, which he made at the Congress of the Trade Union of Workers of the Food Industry and Commerce, has encountered a favorable response here, just as all other similar statements have done so far.

Sofia on 'Hypocrisy' of Decision

AU121100 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Nencho Khranov article: "Double Game"]

[Text] When one speaks about the U.S. administration's position on the SALT II accord, one cannot deny that it makes an effort to explain the truth about the essence of SALT II. But at the same time there are facts that give rise to concern and cast doubt on the administration's intentions vis-a-vis the future of military detente.

One such alarming fact is the announcement that President Carter has allowed the production of the "MX" mobile missiles to begin. According to the Pentagon's plans these missiles (their number is given as 200) are to replace the formerly praised "Minuteman-3" missiles. The proponents of this exceptionally expensive weapon, which will cost $30 billion, stress its mobility, something which would facilitate the game of "hide and seek"--in other words, evading detection.

According to AFP there even are many U.S. senators who reject the "MX" plans as too expensive and as being incompatible with the further limitation of strategic arms. On the other hand, again according to AFP--the "hawks" have declared that they will oppose the new treaty if Carter does not allow the production of the missile.

The explanation of this decision--which is expected to come from Carter himself--on the eve of the Vienna summit meeting will obviously aim at demonstrating toughness and is a curtsy to the SALT-II opponents. We cannot but believe (AFP) which announced in a telegram from Washington that "some are afraid that if President Carter decides to start the production of the 'MX' missiles, the USSR leaders will consider it necessary for the USSR to create a new missile. This will cause a new destabilization and hinder the future efforts to limit strategic weapons." But if this is so clear to "some people in Washington" why are such dangerous steps taken?

We encounter the same contradiction between word and deed when analysing the documents of NATO's summer session. On the one hand they speak about supporting SALT II, and their interest in reducing tension; on the other--they stress the further increase of the military potential and expenditure. In their comments on The Hague meeting the West German newspapers noted that Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, insistently demanded that the NATO partners accept the U.S. plan on deploying neutron weapons and some new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The position of Denmark, Norway and Holland on this matter is well known. However, Washington's pressure, now supported by London, to increase the range of the "Pershing-1" missiles, and deploy a new medium-range missile system, including the well known "cruise" missiles, in the West European countries, continues.

With this situation one can hardly expect a change in the position of the NATO states at the Vienna negotiations on limiting armed forces and arms in central Europe.

It is surprising then that the West remains deaf to the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, made at the Budapest session of the Foreign Ministers Committee? These proposals have only one sane goal: To develop political and military detente, strengthen confidence and continue the great cause of Helsinki.

Further Bulgarian Comment

AU120915 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Text] President Carter has decided to begin the production of the new "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles. These are missiles with multiple-charge nuclear heads, increased precision in hitting, and most important--they are mobile, which makes it impossible to monitor precisely where these deadly nuclear weapons are deployed.

As the Washington POST notes, Carter's decision is "in full accordance with the claims of the stubborn ones--in other words the hawks--and is incompatible with the requirements for control over the arms race in the area of land-based mobile intercontinental missiles." Broad circles in the United States point out with justification that the introduction of the "MX" mobile missile system completely contradicts the spirit of SALT II. The U.S. administration, however, justified its decision with the explanation that it will secure a sufficient quantity of the "hesitating votes in the Senate" in the forthcoming ratification of the SALT II agreement.

The "MX" system envisages the deployment of 200 such missiles in covered trenches [galeriy] which will allow constant redeployment among the 4,000 launching platforms. This will turn into very difficult to monitor not only their location at any given moment but also their total quantity, something envisaged by SALT II. Thus actually a precondition for and a possibility of evading the issues of control and supervision included in the SALT II agreement are being created, which in the final account aims at guaranteeing one-sided advantages to the United States.

GDR Commentator on U.S. Reaction

LD112156 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The decision by the Carter administration to tell the SALT opponents in Congress a few days before the beginning of the Soviet-U.S. summit that manufacture of the MX missile system has been decided on has provoked strong political controversy in the United States. Horst Kaeubler reports from Washington:

[Kaeubler--begin recording] A new word had been coined in the U.S. capital--one talks here of SALT-selling, or, translated into German, how best to sell the SALT treaty. It is claimed here in Washington that this has nothing in common with sales tricks but is a matter of high diplomacy and is simply a case of convincing the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate to ratify the SALT treaty.

It requires a certain kind of understanding of U.S. democracy if people who allegedly look after the interests of the U.S. nation have to be convinced in order to approve and ratify a treaty, the essence of which is to limit the arms race. But, obviously, arguments having common sense do not suffice in today's United States, where an influential opposition against SALT has been built up in the Senate, in order to convince the legislators that the treaty, which is ready for signing, is an important cornerstone that will make peace and detente on our planet more stable.

The so-called SALT-selling has become the (?standard) for a sort of policy of blackmail. The SALT opponents openly told the administration that ratification of the SALT treaty could be placed in doubt if the president did not do what he has now done, namely to manufacture the mobile MX missile system to replace the Minutemen missiles in the fixed silos. Presidential adviser Brzezinski said over the weekend on U.S. television that opponents who had reservations about the SALT treaty could relax because the new MX missile cleared for manufacture places the United States in a better negotiating position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

The ways and means in which such cardinal questions of foreign policy and the safeguarding of peace are made the subject of bartering between the various troupings worries not only the U.S. public, but has provoked strong political controversy here in the United States.

The National Conference of U.S. Mayors, which is currently taking place in Pittsburgh, has (told) the Carter administration to understand that it loses confidence in a president who sets out priorities at his inauguration which are not kept. The 300 U.S. Mayors strongly criticized the decision to build the MX missiles, which will take away from the country $30 to $50 billion which could be used for other important purposes.

Congressman Bob Carr, a member of President Carter's Democratic Party, opposes claims such as that the MX missile is necessary because the current U.S. Minuteman missile system has become vulnerable. Carr said that in the Pentagon's deliberations the MX missile has never been anything other than a weapon which can be transformed into a nuclear first-strike capacity weapon.

Dr Herbert Scolville, former CIA deputy director and today a member of the board of the Coalition for a New U.S. Foreign and Military Policy, has also been strongly critical. The attempt to hide the rockets in underground tunnel systems and to constantly change their positions, and for all practical purposes to withdraw them from international control, are, according to Scolville, a violation of the principle of the SALT agreement which obliges both negotiating partners, the United States and the USSR, to verify the stocks of their intercontinental rockets; in other words, to disclose them.

Senator McGovern has also made his voice heard. He has warned the U.S. public that not only will the MX missile be the largest waster of public money since the Vietnam war, but that it will also increase the danger of the arms race. [end recording]

Tirana Report

AU111850 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU

[Text] According to news from Washington, it has been announced that the head of U.S. imperialism, Carter, recently approved the implementation of another military program related to the production of MX intercontinental missiles, for whose system the Pentagon has allocated an expenditure of about $30 billion. On the basis of this program the U.S. military production companies, to whom this Pentagon order is valuable, will produce 200 such missiles, each of them with 10 nuclear warheads. They will be deployed in four states.

Some time ago the Pentagon ordered the production of some new weapons. This involved the commencement of production of a new type of tank, part of a 5-year military program entailing the construction of 1,000 such tanks worth nearly $10 billion. The large expenditure of the United States for the purpose of strengthening their aggressive military potential takes place in full compliance with their expansionistic and hegemonistic policy in rivalry with the other superpower, Soviet social imperialism. The new tanks serve to unmask the clamor of bourgeois propaganda concerning the so-called efforts of the superpowers to achieve disarmament and peace.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY'S OPPOSITION TO SALT II

LD060956 Prague CTK in English 0950 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Concern about the verification of observance of the SALT II treaty will hardly be the underlying motive why U.S. generals wrote a letter to President Carter in which they oppose this agreement, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

It noted that the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces mainly seek to accelerate the production of the strategic rockets MX and thus tilt the balance of strategic forces to the Soviet Union's disadvantage.

"40,000 million dollars will be taken out of the pockets of the U.S. taxpayers for these dangerous arms which have a distinctly offensive character. The U.S. does not need them for its defence. Its security is threatened by no one and the conclusion of the SALT II treaty will mean another positive step towards the easing of military tension", the paper added.

However, the Pentagon is well aware that after the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Vienna tough struggle will start in the U.S. for the ratification of the treaty and the voice of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff--however misleading--can negatively influence it, the paper said.

HUNGARY COMMENTS ON CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT MEETING

AU071430 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Spirit of Vienna"]

[Text] Although there is still more than a week to go until the Vienna summit meeting, this tangible imminence of the series of negotiations between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter is already making its impact felt in international life. The meeting is eliciting particular attention and interest, and this is understandable. Whether the coming years will be good and peaceful ones depends primarily on the relationship between these two great powers.

Previous periods hold out few good promises. To quote a Washington POST commentary: The present status of Soviet-U.S. relations is unsound, indeed, it is laden with dangers. The reasons for this abnormal development are well known. It was not the fault of the Soviet Union that the dynamism of bilateral relations that had developed in the early seventies, one that had had a beneficial impact on the entire international atmosphere, had halted.

Of course, it is difficult to make any predictions; one does not precisely know that the Vienna summit, on the whole, will bring. As Leonid Brezhnev declared in his radio and television speech in Budapest, the intention of the Soviet side is to conduct the conference actively and constructively, and it can be regarded as certain, too, that the long-awaited top-level Soviet-U.S. dialog is exerting a favorable impact on international events even before it is taking place. This is well exemplified by last week's conference in The Hague of the NATO foreign ministers, at which the participants, contrary to the position of certain circles of the Brussels NATO center, assessed the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers as important, devoted great scope to the Madrid European meeting scheduled for 1980 and, referring to SALT in the communique, "expressed their pleasure over the accomplishment of the treaty."

Of course, the fine words did not prevent speakers from describing in detail "the serious perils threatening the West" and from rehashing the hackneyed tune about a "Soviet threat."

At the same time, however, it would be a mistake to fail to notice the impact of the spirit of Vienna in The Hague, the--as yet not apparent--more moderate tones, which prove two things. One is the fact that the most important allies of the United States, which had been perturbed by the stiffening of Washington's line, are welcoming the new event of the dialog with obvious relief. And the other is that the conference between the two great powers brings to the fore the rest of the East-West negotiating forums as well and has a beneficial effect on their outcome.

BULGARIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. MOVES PRIOR TO SUMMIT MEETING

AU091507 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

["Looking at the Vienna Meeting--the Twin Game"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA)--Prompted by the forthcoming meeting between Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Jimmy Carter in Vienna, at which the SALT II treaty will be signed, "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" points out that the interest for the Soviet-American treaty is explicable. It will contribute to the political and military detente in the world.

At the same time, the commentary reads, with the meeting getting closer, the confrontation of the political powers in the very United States is aggravated. A flood of information and misinformation is poured over the U.S. citizens for and against the SALT II treaty, the daily adds.

It is pointed out that there are two movements characteristic of the tactics of the opponents of the treaty. On the one hand, the myth of the so-called "Soviet threat" is being fanned up, and on the other, attempts are being made to frustrate the signing by means of certain amendments in its content.

The commentary reads: "What annoys the opponents of the treaty is the military and strategic equilibrium established between the USSR and the USA. They grieve over the ruined dreams for world domination and for the "policy from the position of force". As for the tactics of "improving" or "amending" the treaty, it is actually aimed at its frustration. It is known how many years were necessary to work out the wording of SALT II. There can hardly be a politician so naive as to think that after the signing of such an extremely important treaty any discussion over its content can ever be admitted".

"RABOTNICHESKO DELO" notes that the efforts by the U.S. Government to clarify the truth about the SALT II cannot be denied. Its policy, however, is not consistent since at the same time President Carter ordered to begin the production of the MX mobile rockets on the eve of the Vienna meeting obviously aims at demonstrating firmness and is a curtsy to the opponents of SALT II, the daily comments.

It is concluded that we come to similar contradictions between word and deed also in the analysis of the documents of the NATO autumn session, and in the statements by a number of Western politicians. It is emphasized that the West remains deaf to the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries. The party organ adds: "Under the circumstances it is difficult to expect any change in the stands of the NATO states at the Vienna negotiations on cutting down the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

GDR WEEKLY ASSAILS NATO STATES 'DOUBLE STRATEGY' ON DISARMAMENT

LD061208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The importance of the new SALT II agreement "for progress and the prospects of the process of detente, for the continued efforts to secure peace, cannot be valued too highly." This is stated by the GDR foreign policy weekly HORIZONT in the latest issue's editorial. "Disarmament has unmistakeably become a criterion for the attitude of politicians and governments toward the demands arising today in connection with securing peace and peaceful coexistence," the paper writes.

"The basic interests of the peoples strongly demand that even the most difficult issues be solved in order to avert a nuclear disaster. Not the socialist community but the NATO states are acting in direct contradiction to this with their long-term program of increased armament. It is not our countries but government representatives in the Western alliance who are announcing this 'double strategy', according to which assurances of receptiveness to detente are given but at the same time the arms race is being strongly intensified. It is vital to make specific progress in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. The socialist community of states is still aiming to use every opportunity to do this", HORIZONT writes.

BUDAPEST PAPER COMMENTS ON STALEMATE AT MBFR TALKS

LD081518 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)--It was just one year ago that the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe put forward a simple, clear and expedient proposal on behalf of the socialist countries participating. In its editorial dealing with the anniversary, Friday's MAGYAR HIRLAP calls to mind that the proposal has not yet been given a constructive answer by the West, despite repeated efforts by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries--both in Vienna and other forums--to get the reply so that the marking time cease in the council-hall of Hofburg.

A lot of requests and questions of the seven NATO countries attending with full rights the Vienna talks have been fulfilled by their Warsaw Treaty partners, who--for the sake of progress--even supplied delicate military data which does not hurt security.

"The westerners are refusing to answer the socialist proposal on the grounds that the Warsaw Treaty forces in central Europe are much bigger than those of NATO. It is provable [as received] and has also been said by high-ranking NATO commanders and Western politicians: The forces have by now levelled up on the whole. While since the beginning of the Vienna talks in 1973 the Soviet Union has increased by not a single soldier its units stationed in central Europe, to the U.S. troops a total of 35,000 people have been added in the last two years."

"The answer to these proposals encouraging clever action is demanded from the West by life itself. The process of detente calls for a constructive attitude not only in the political, but also in the military field," says the editorial in MAGYAR HIRLAP.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO DISCUSSES USSR NORMALIZATION PROPOSAL TO PRC

AU111350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Editorial note: "A Voice of Realism and Sanity"]

[Text] The USSR has always, in all cases and in all circumstances, demonstrated a consistent and principled approach in its relations with the PRC. This approach has been dictated by the striving to normalize relations between the two countries, reduce tension and create a fresh climate of good neighborliness. This constructive and principled position is also evident in the recent USSR proposal on beginning negotiations with China. Once again it reflects the USSR's concern with the fate of peace and socialism, and with improving Soviet-Chinese relations, something which corresponds to the vital interests of the two countries' peoples.

In recent years the USSR has proposed a number of concrete ideas on the purpose and matter of eventual negotiations. Exactly 10 years ago Moscow proposed the signing of a special interstate act, obliging the countries to refrain from any attack on one another, whatever the weapons--including nuclear ones; later on the USSR proposed the concluding of treaties on the nonuse of force and on refraining from attack; and last year, it proposed the preparation of a joint document on the principles governing the two states' relations.

In each of its proposals the USSR acted from the principled position that the two countries must construct their relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence, strictly observing the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

In its present concrete proposal, loyal to its consistent policy toward the People's Republic of China, the USSR again demonstrates good will and proposes that a USSR-PRC dialogue be organized in July-August of this year in Moscow, on the level of deputy ministers of foreign affairs, or especially accredited representatives of the two sides. The Soviet side made one justifiable condition in its proposal, namely, that the two countries will not recognize any claims of special rights or hegemony in world affairs.

The sincere and repeated manifestation of good will and readiness to improve Soviet-Chinese relations demonstrated by the USSR has not yet evoked the relevant constructive acts on the part of China. Instead, the Beijing leadership continues to create new difficulties on the route of normalizing relations with the USSR. It depends entirely on Beijing's position whether the new good opportunity created by the USSR's constructive step will be utilized. It is Beijing that will be responsible for the fate of this opportunity, an opportunity aimed at strengthening and stabilizing international understanding, detente and world peace.

JOINT DECLARATION WITH MONGOLIA PUBLISHED AFTER TSEDENBAL VISIT

AU111255 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Joint Bulgarian-Mongolian declaration on visit to Bulgaria of Mongolian party-state delegation led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.]

[Text] After comprehensively discussing issues of common interest, the party-state delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongalia declare:

The relations between the BCP and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and are developing and constantly strengthening for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries.

The two sides stressed the great significance of the USSR's fraternal assistance and the close cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community for the socialist construction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia.

The party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia highly evaluated the great successes achieved in the construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria through the selfless toil of its people.

The Bulgarian delegation highly evaluates the successes of the fraternal Mongolian people in constructing socialism in their country.

The successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia in all areas of life serve the further strengthening of real socialism's power.

The delegations noted the great significance of the 1967 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia as a strong basis for the fraternal relations between the two countries.

They unanimously pointed out the great role of the meetings of the two countries' leaders for further and constantly strengthening and developing the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia, which is in the interest of the fraternal socialist states' coming together.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia expressed their will and readiness to further strengthen and develop the fraternal relations and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples, to secure their constant development, and to enrich them with new forms. In this context the countries will actively cooperate for further expanding the relations and direct contacts between party and social organizations, ministries and departments, production collectives, okrugs, and aymags, as well as the citizens and creative unions of the two countries for further, mutually studying the experience in building the new life, educating the working people in the spirit of internationalism, mutual spiritual enrichment, and a further coming together.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the constant development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia. They stressed the importance of the activity of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the work of the central planning organs on coordinating the national plans, and the direct cooperation between the two countries' departments and economic organizations.

The Mongolian side stressed the great significance of the fraternal assistance rendered by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Republic of Mongolia in constructing and exploiting industrial and agrarian enterprises and in preparing national cadres of specialists and workers.

The two delegations expressed the determinations of their parties and governments to constantly expand and develop the economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia on the basis of the national plans, as well as to expand the mutual trade exchange and to perfect its structure.

Guided by the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the 17th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and in accordance with the complex program on socialist economic integration, the two sides signed a program on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia for the period 1981-1985 as well as the following period.

The two delegations noted the great significance of the agreement on constructing the Mongolbulgarmetal joint enterprise that was signed during the visit of the Mongolian party-state delegation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia will actively cooperate for developing and perfecting CEMA activity. CEMA's 30-year experience convincingly confirmed the great advantage of socialist economic integration.

The party-state delegations noted that the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia in the areas of science, culture, arts, education, mass media, and sports is constantly developing. They confirmed their readiness to cooperate for further developing the cooperation in these areas.

The two sides will jointly celebrate in their countries three remarkable dates of their history: the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the 1,300th anniversary of establishing the Bulgarian state, and the 60th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

The two delegations expressed warm approval and full support for the purposeful and peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. They highly evaluate the remarkable personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in working out and implementing the historic program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, freedom and the peoples' independence.

The sides noted with satisfaction the increasing role and influence of the socialist community on world development. The unity of the fraternal socialist countries, their constantly increasing might and their close cooperation in the international arena decisively contribute to strengthening the positions of world socialism and strengthening peace, national independence, and peoples' social progress.

The Bulagrian and Mongolian sides declare that the constant strengthening of the indestructible alliance and fraternity with the glorious USSR and the other countries of the socialist community was and remains a prime task of the two countries' foreign policy. They declare themselves for further strengthening the coordination of the fraternal socialist countries' foreign policy activity.

The sides are unanimous in holding that the constructive initiatives and efforts of the Warsaw Pact member-countries have great significance in solving the vital problems of our time that affect the interests of the peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Mongolia fully supports the tenets of the declaration of the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee of November 1978, and declares its determination to cooperate for their implementation.

The two sides consider that detente continues to be a dominating tendency in modern international relations, despite the attempts of the imperialists and Beijing's ruling circles to stop its development and return the world to the years of "cold war".

The sides unanimously noted that the securing of lasting peace and security and further developing detente require the stopping of the arms race, decreasing the accumulated reserves of weapons, and the beginning of effective measures for implementing full and general disarmament. The sides consider especially topical the stopping of the production of all sorts of nuclear weapons, the banning of new kinds and systems of mass destruction, and the stopping of the further quantititative and qualitative increase of arms and armed forces.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia consider that the forthcoming signing of the U.S.-USSR SALT treaty will have an exceptionally important significance in strengthening international security and peace. Its ratification will be a decisive step towards limiting the arms race.

Noting the first-rate importance of strengthening the political detente in Europe with effective measures in the area of military detente, the two sides attribute special significance to the signing of a treaty by all participants in the Helsinki conference on the nonuse of nuclear weapons as well as of conventional weapons against each other. They consider it necessary to begin steps for strengthening the confidence among the European states and for decreasing the military confrontation as well as the continent's arms and armed forces. In this context they stressed the great topicality of the Warsaw Pact member-countries proposal on convening a political-level conference with the participation of all European countries, the United States, and Canada.

The two sides stressed the great importance of the Helsinki conference's Final Act and expressed hope that the 1980 Madrid meeting will contribute further to the full implementation of the tenets of the Helsinki conference Final Act as a long-range program of activity in the interest of security and cooperation in Europe.

Noting the complex and contradictory character of Asia's present situation, the two sides noted the important significance of the successes achieved by the Asian peoples in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. The two sides are unanimous that the course of expansion of the hegemony of the Chinese leadership and its aggressive adventurers' acts represent today the gravest danger for the security of Asia's peoples and the interests of all revolutionary and liberation forces, as well as peace throughout the world.

The Bulgarian and Mongolian sides warmly greet the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people, who decisively resisted the Chinese aggression, relying on the comprehensive assistance of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as the support and solidarity of the world's progressive forces.

The two sides decisively condemned the armed aggression and continuous provocations of China's Maoist leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and support of the principled and constructive position of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for peacefully regulating Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Lao people against the aggressive provocations of the Chinese leadership.

The delegations greeted the victory of the freedom-loving Khmer people and the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The sides expressed support for the efforts of the KPDR aimed at uniting the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

The two delegations expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples with the friendly Afghan people in their struggle against the attempts of international imperialism and its collaborators, and for defending the people's democratic revolution.

The two sides noted the significance of the victory of the antimonarchical and anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian people.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia declare themselves for the consistent securing of lasting peace and security in Asia through the joint efforts of the Asiatic states.

The two sides express the conviction that the development of the situation in Asia at the present moment requires, as never before, the strengthening of the solidarity of the continent's countries and peoples. They consider that the decisive resistance and active opposition against the provocations of the hegemony and expansionism of the Chinese leaders are an integral part of the struggle of the peoples for peace, freedom, national independence, and social progress.

The two sides condemn the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United States, and demand the implementation of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to create its own state. They again expressed solid support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples for comprehensively solving the Middle Eastern problem.

The two sides expressed support for justly solving the Cyprus problem, respecting the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and its nonalined policy.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia consistently support the peoples of Africa and Latin America struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid and for national independence and social progress. They express full support for the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and the PDRY in their struggle for strengthening their revolutionary achievements.

The sides noted that the nonalined movement is an important factor in contemporary international relations. They expressed confidence that the 6th conference of the nonalined countries, which will take place this year in Havana, will contribute to uniting the anti-imperialist and anticolonial forces in the struggle for strengthening peace and developing international cooperation.

The sides support the reconstruction of international economic relations on the basis of justice, equality, and mutual benefit, and the removal of the practice of discrimination and dictates.

Noting the role of the United Nations as an important instrument for maintaining peace, general security, and international cooperation, the two sides voiced support for increasing the effectiveness of this international organization's activity, while strictly observing its charter.

The delegation of tne People's Republic of Bulgaria highly evaluated and fully supports the principled and consistent policy of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the People's Republic of Mongolia aimed at developing friendly cooperation among the Asiatic countries and securing lasting peace in the continent.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia highly evaluates and fully supports the principled and consistent policy of the BCP and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at developing the process of international detente and stabilizing peace in Europe, as well as strengthening the mutual understanding, confidence and good neighborliness relations with the Balkan countries.

The delegations stressed their firm determination to continue the strengthening and developing of the comprehensive relations between the BCP and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and to constantly increase their effectiveness, as well as exchange experience in party construction on all levels.

The two sides again confirmed the determination of the BCP and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to constantly strengthen the fraternal relations and close cooperation with the CPSU--the great party of Lenin--with the Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries, and with all units of the world communist and workers' movement. The two parties' leaders are unanimous in holding that the CPSU's rich experience in communist construction is a permanent source of power and inspiration for all world revolutionary and progressive forces.

The BCP and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party again confirmed their steady will to struggle for the purity of Marxism-Leninism against all manifestations of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, opportunism, and revisionism, and against the reactionary ideology and practice of Maoism.

The two sides attribute special significance to the bilateral and multilateral consultations and exchange of opinions among the fraternal parties on the questions of theory and practice of socialist and communist construction as well as on topical problems of international relations. They noted the significance of Sofia's 1978 international theoretical conference on the theme "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress."

The two sides expressed confidence that the official visit in Bulgaria of the Mongolian party-state delegation led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, as well as the talks and negotiations which took place during the visit, will contribute to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples, and to strengthening the unity of the socialist community countries.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Sofia, 6 June 1979.

PREMIER TODOROV DEPARTS FOR CSSR 11 JUNE

AU110851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed on 11 June for the CSSR on a friendly and businesslike visit, at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers. At Sofia airport Stanko Todorov was seen off by Comrades Krustyu Trichkov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov, deputy chairmen of the council of ministers, government members, and other officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR AUSTRIA 11 JUNE

AU110850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Willibald Pahr, Austria's minister of foreign affairs, on 11 June Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, departed for Austria on an official visit. At Sofia airport Petur Mladenov was seen off by deputy ministers and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ferdinand Maultaschl, charge d'affaires at the Austrian Embassy in Sofia, was also at the airport.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PREMIER TODOROV VISIT

Start of Talks

LD111228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Talks opened in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who arrived today for a friendly, working visit in Czechoslovakia. The talks are also being attended by Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Josef Simon, deputy federal premier and chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the Bulgarian-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation; and other Czechoslovak Government officials. For the Bulgarian side, present at the talks are: Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation; and other members of Comrade Stanko Todorov's entourage.

Emphasis on Cooperation

LD112146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In the course of the talks which opened in Prague's Hrzan Palace today between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the two premiers informed each other in detail of the current political, economic and cultural developments in their countries. They also exchanged information on the main targets to be implemented by the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, particularly in the period after 1980.

When assessing the results achieved in mutual cooperation, Lubomir Strougal and Stanko Todorov stressed the successful fulfillment of the conclusions adopted in the course of the deliberations between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The two representatives paid great attention to further increasing economic cooperation in 1981-1985, above all in the development of production cooperation, which would make it possible to achieve a more rapid increase in labor productivity and the technological standards of goods. The two premiers stressed that the prerequisites for further developing mutual relations also must be created in the sphere of education, culture and tourism.

Wreathlaying at Tomb

LD120855 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who is on a friendly working visit in Czechoslovakia, laid a wreath today at the tomb of the unknown warrior on Zizkov Hill in Prague. The Bulgarian guest was accompanied by Josef Simon, deputy federal premier; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of interior; and other Czechoslovak government representatives. Comrade Stanko Todorov also paid tribute to Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, and to the Soviet soldiers who lost their live while liberating Czechoslovakia.

Visits to Prague Metro

LD120858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who is in Czechoslovakia on a friendly working visit, visited the Prague Metro today.

He was briefed on the construction and operation so far of this most modern means of transport in our capital city which carries about 20,000 people in the rush hour.

After taking the "C" line, Comrade Stanko Todorov saw over Gottwaldova station [word indistinct] palace of culture. When he took the "A" train, Comrade Todorov and his suite were shown a number of technical and traffic details, because the construction of a metro is being prepared in the Bulgarian capital.

HUSAK RECEIVES WARSAW PACT COMMANDER IN CHIEF

LD111732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague Castle today Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, who is on a brief working visit in Czechoslovakia.

Present at the reception, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

CPSL DAILY CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON BILAK'S TRIP TO CYPRUS

AU111410 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jun 79 p 1 AU

["Communique on Comrade Vasil Bilak's Visit to Cyprus; Complete Identity of Views"]

[Text] V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the CSSR Federal Assembly, paid a visit to the Republic of Cyprus on 4-7 June at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

In the course of his stay Comrade V. Bilak met with representatives of the AKEL Central Secretariat, General Secretary E. Papaionnou, Deputy General Secretary A. Fantis and other members of the leadership, D. Konstantinuou and G. Kacuridis.

During their meeting they briefed each other on the work of their parties, exchanged views on the solution of the Cypriot problem and on some questions of the international communist and workers movement. They noted a complete identity of views on the questions under discussion.

The AKEL Central Secretariat conveyed to V. Bilak the deep gratitude of the Cypriot people for the support expressed by the CPCZ and the CSSR for their national liberation struggle.

Comrade Bilak reassured the AKEL leadership that the CPCZ and the CSSR will always stand at the side of the Cypriot people in their complicated struggle for removing foreign military forces and for the complete independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

CPCZ DAILY COMMENTS ON SUDETEN GERMAN RALLY IN MUNICH

AU111604 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Ladislav Alster commentary in the column "A Note": "What We Do Not Intend to Fail to Hear"]

[Text] We are convinced that the majority of FRG citizens are linked with other nations in the desire for peace and peaceful cooperation, as is stressed in the statement of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which we published yesterday.

There are, however, in the Federal Republic also forces for whom the relaxation of tension in international relations is a thorn in their side and which are striving to revise the results of World War II. This was reconfirmed by the rally of the so-called Sudeten German Landsmannschaft in Munich in the first days of June.

Franz Josef Strauss, premier of the Bavarian Provincial Government and chairman of the CSU, who has been supporting such rallies for many years, stated in his address that the "resettlers are not revanchists, nationalists and the peak of the antidemocratic movement." Certainly, not all of them are. A large part of the resettlers from Czechoslovakia have reconciled themselves to the displacement following World War II, have grasped its necessity and live a normal life. But not all of them.

What should we call the anti-Czechslovak and anticommunist instigation in the report of FRG Bundestag Deputy Walter Becher (and in the speeches of people like him); his demands that the interstate treaties concluded by the FRG Government be revised; the calls for some sort of a "right to self-determination" of Sudeten Germans, for respect for their "claims and rights"? The so-called manifesto adopted at the rally complains that "the Prague treaty of 1973 (between the CSSR and the FRG) does not contain such a solution." This is an artificial elicitation of problems solved long ago by the Potsdam agreement after World War II. Such attempts really cannot but be called revanchism.

One can only take exception to the fact that the rally was also attended by some FRG public officials and, above all, deplore the presence of Josef Ertl, federal minister of agriculture.

One cannot, however, lump everyone and everything in the FRG all together. After all, even the commentaries of some West German papers tried to assess the matter objectively. The NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG, for instance, wrote that "the exiles should not be surprised if they are referred to as revanchists because some of their functionaries continue to behave as nationalist zealots. In his rude attacks on the eastern treaties the leader of the Sudeten Germans, CSU Deputy Walter Becher, gave testimony of ruthless instigation."

We do not think that the revanchist rally in Munich could dim the good relations between the CSSR and the FRG and unfavorably affect the desire of most FRG citizens for peaceful cooperation. But we do not intend to fail to hear the voices from Munich.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES TUNISIA ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU051500 Prauge RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

On the same occasion CSSR Premier L. Strougal and B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated their colleagues.

DAILY NOTES TUNISIAN CP EFFORTS TO BECOME LEGAL

AU011256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 79 p 6 AU

[Dr. Jiri Vasek article: "The Progressive, Patriotic Force: 40 Years of the Tunisian Communist Party"]

[Excerpts] On 12 January 1979, 16 years had passed since the ban on the Tunisian Communist Party's legal activity; and although Tunisian society has been developing within the system of bourgeois democracy, nothing was changed in the party's illegal position to this very day.

A new wave of reprisal measures against the Tunisian Communist Party followed the tragic events in Tunisia in January 1978. The general strike proclaimed by the trade union center "General Union of Tunisian Working People" has harshly suppressed by the power apparatus, and several dozen dead and hundreds of injured were left lying on the pavement.

In the present period the Tunisian Communist Party is primarily demanding the installment of public and democratic liberties. After they are installed there should follow a profound reform of the country's national economy. The party is appealing for the unity of all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces and for thier cooperation in the interests of the country and the Tunisian working people. Tunisian communists are seeking for a road leading toward their party's becoming legal and for this reason they have asked the state leadership to accept the party's activities as legal, including its right to legally publish its own press organ. However, the state leadership has not replied to this request to this very day.

The Tunisian Communist Party regularly takes part in the conferences of Arab communist parties and, together with them, it is adopting stands on the topical Mideast problems, on international life and the international communist and workers movement. In their stands the Tunisian communists resolutely oppose the "American peace" in the Middle East and as-Sadat's capitulationist policy, and favor the comprehensive solution of the crisis and the establishment of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. On the occasion of its jubilee, the Tunisian Communist Party can proudly say that it is a Marxist-Leninist party, a sincere patriotic force and an inseparable part of the Arab national liberation forces.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NIGERIA

LD120246 Prague CTK in English 1514 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague, CTK, 11/6/1979--Czechoslovakia and Nigeria signed an agreement on economic cooperation, providing for further expansion of trade and for exports of Czechoslovak complete plants to Nigeria, at Zbraslav Castle, south of Prague, today.

The agreement was signed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Nigerian Commissioner of Finance James Johnson Cluleye.

MILAN PAPER INTERVIEWS 'PRAGUE SPRING' EXILE JIRI PELIKAN

LD111009 Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 29 May 79 p 4 LD

[Walter Tobagi undated interview in Milan with Jiri Pelikan: "I Still Have Hopes of a Free Prague"]

[Excerpts] Milan--Will you be the deputy for the "Prague Spring"? Socialist candidate Jiri Pelikan's thick eyebrows are knitted in a frown: "The European Parliament will be a platform for expressing my ideas. I will be an awkward deputy; I do not allow myself to be caged in by group or party disciplines."

[Question] What will you be saying?

[Answer] That it is impossible to discuss civil rights in the Western countries when in the Eastern bloc people are still being sentenced for expressing their ideas. The peace and detente policy must not be reduced to a "business" level. Business is going well, but this must not be at the price of keeping silent about the injustices that are being perpetrated. And the monitoring of the Helsinki accords must not be left solely to the career diplomats.

[Question] Why did you not join the PCI?

[Answer] When I arrived in Italy I established relations with both the communists and the socialists. It is important for an exile to have good relations with all the leftwing parties. But as time passed some problems emerged.

[Question] What problems?

[Answer] The PCI did condemn the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia, but it continued to maintain a relationship of solidarity with the CPSU, which was responsible for that armed intervention. When we call for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops or the release of political prisoners, we observe a contradiction: The PCI--perhaps partly against its will--is obliged to accept certain rules of the international communist movement. But one cannot maintain relations both with a ruling party and with its opposition.

[Question] But are not Eurocommunism's theoretical charters very similar to the documents of socialism with a human face?

[Answer] I have indeed followed the Eurocommunist trend with sympathy. But I have seen that this trend is meeting with opposition from the party's pro-Soviet wing.

[Question] If the communists had offered you a candidacy would you have accepted it?

[Answer] This seems to me to be an unfounded question. If the PCI had made such a proposal it would have been making a courageous gesture to assert the Eurocommunist option. But I can well understand why it could not make that gesture. If the proposal came to me from the socialists, it is because the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] is not influenced by Moscow or Prague.

[Question] Why did you accept [PSI Secretary] Craxi's offer?

[Answer] Because I am not a private person. In this way the socialists are expressing specific solidarity with the Prague Spring. And they are trying to give a voice also to the citizens who are condemned to silence in their own homeland.

[Question] What results do you hope to achieve?

[Answer] There is one primary factor: the bipolarism which splits Europe into two. The Eastern bloc peoples are doomed to suffer Soviet hegemony for an indeterminate period unless something changes. And what can change? A European pole of attraction could extricate us from the stalemate by making it impossible for the Soviet Union to use the argument that one must be on one side of the French or the other.

[Question] Are you not afraid of lapsing into utopianism?

[Answer] Even a utopia is important. I agree that the European elections are no miracle. But I am better acquainted with the Soviet political system--from the inside as well--than many Western politicians. And I am well aware that not even that society is entirely frozen and monolithic, as many people believe it is. When Brezhnev disappears there will be a struggle for power. A tendency favoring a different policy with respect to the satellite countries could even prevail. The Russians could back those enjoying internal consensus and not no longer those groups which, having no popular support, need armed aid, aid which is costing the Soviet Union a great deal, also in economic terms.

[Question] One of the possibilities is Czechoslovakia's "Finlandization." What does this mean?

[Answer] It means the Soviets reasoning as follows: We will allow you the opportunity to choose a system that matches your traditions and aspirations. In exchange you must pledge not to do anything to weaken the USSR's strategic interests. It would be a limited form of freedom, which does not meet the wishes of the majority of the population, but it could be accepted as a lesser evil, a first step forward.

[Question] What about Dubcek?

[Answer] He lives in Bratislava and is employed in the bureau for the mechanization of forestry work. He did ask to be returned to the factory, but was refused, because they do not want him to have contacts with the workers and the people. You see, Dubcek is isolated, but he is playing an important role. He never carried out self-criticism and is still in Czechoslovakia. He is saving himself for the day when a road to Finlandization is opened up.

[Question] Let us talk about Italy. To what do you attribute the social and political crisis that has been dragging on for years?

[Answer] It stems from the fact that there is no alternation in power, as there is in the other democratic countries.

[Question] Is this why you are a candidate for the PSI, which calls itself the party of the alternative and of alternation?

[Answer] Partly. Not only at European level. But also with the Italian situation we must overcome the form of bipolarism that has obstructed everything and we must create a third force.

[Question] Are you not frightened by the internal splits which, by ancient tradition, afflict Italian socialism?

[Answer] I am not well acquainted with all the problems of alinement. But I regard them as something positive as long as they do not stem from personalism--as the confirmation that the socialist party is free, not monolithic. And this is important for someone who has lived under democratic centralism for many years.

[Question] How would you describe yourself?

[Answer] A socialist who wants a different kind of socialism from the Soviet one--a system embodying several parties and the recognition of the trade unions' autonomy.

[Question] How can this be achieved?

[Answer] One of the conditions concerns relations among the leftwing parties. It is essential to have a certain balance between communists and socialists, and the communist party's tendency to represent the entire worker's movement must be countered.

[Question] What about the polemics between the PSI and the PCI?

[Answer] It seems to me that the argument centers on essential problems such as the attitude toward the countries of real socialism, such as Leninism, dissidence, democratic centralism. These are topics on which I hold a clear stance, closer to the socialists than to the communists, though I am not excommunicating anyone and I do follow certain communist stances--some of which are advanced--with interest.

[Question] What will happen in the elections?

[Answer] I hope that the PSI, as the third force, will secure more votes. But I believe that in the short term it is difficult to alter the situation. The success could have been greater had the European elections been held before the general ones.

[Question] Do the Italian terrorists have any sanctuaries in Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] In Prague the secret services are really secret. I do not know whether or not any links exist with the Italian terrorists. The only political observation to be made is that Italy's destabilization is in the interests of the present governments both in Prague and in Moscow.

[Question] Are you never afraid?

[Answer] I am something of a fatalist. Everybody has his destiny. Also, I believe that if a person is frightened he would do better not to concern himself with certain things.

Pelikan gets up from the settee in the small room of his cottage. He writes a dedication in his latest book, "The Prague Fire," published by Feltrinelli. There is time left for one more remark on economic equality. Pelikan concludes: "In a sense, there is greater equality in the Eastern bloc countries. But there is a dramatic discrepancy between the life of the average citizen and that of the leadership group, which has all the privileges, ranging from pay to villas, from chauffeurs to special clinics. And moreover this leadership group has absolute power--the power to sentence others to silence."

REPORT BY DISSIDENT ON ARRESTS PUBLISHED IN FRG

DW111124 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 11 Jun 79 p 16 DW

[Text] Czechoslovak authorities have revived methods of persecuting civil-rights advocates which had been believed outdated. [paragraph continues]

After security policemen had arrested members of the leadership of the civil rights movement "Charter 77" in late May, group spokesman Zdena Timonova last week was beaten up by a masked person in Prague. She has been hospitalized with a brain concussion. A statement by Mrs Tominova on behalf of the group has reached DER SPIEGEL:

Investigation proceedings have been instituted against... (the charter members) for "preparation for the undermining of the republic." The more detailed justification of this police action states in part that the arrested persons had "prepared a considerable amount of documents suited to undermine the trust of the CSSR citizens in the state organs and eliciting hostile feelings against the socialist system."

The "Committee for the Defense of Those Unjustly Persecuted" is an independent group of citizens which is allied with the Czechoslovak civil-rights movement Charter 77. In its activities the committee is acting in keeping with the same principles as Amnesty International. It proceeds from the valid Czecholovak laws and demands the just interpretation and strict observance of these laws. If this is not the case, the committee disseminates information about these developments. The "documents" issues are known to the public as announcements of the committee (they numbered 113 to this day) and truthfully contain information about police actions, prosecutions, the course of trials, and the sentences handed down against citizens whose "guilt" often merely consists of having made use of their liberties and rights.

If the committee is charged with "undermining the republic," then this is a distortion of reality on the one hand and an act of deterrence on the other: All CSSR citizens insisting on their rights and expressing their solidarity with those who are being unjustily persecuted are to be intimidated. Last but not least this attack is aimed at the Charter 77 which, despite many setbacks, symbolizes the hopes of the people for a democratic and human society.

At this moment the Charter 77 has four spokesmen of whom three are under arrest. Dr Jaroslav Sabata is serving the 8th month of his 2 1/2-year sentence. Dr Vaclav Benda and Jiri Dienstbier, who simultaneously are members of the "Committee for the Defense of Those Unjustly Persecuted," were arrested 3 days ago. I seems as though the state organs timed this arrest on purpose: The papal visit to Poland might be apt to shift this new phase of repression in the CSSR into the background of the world public's awareness.

We call on the progressive people of all countries who are not indifferent toward the implementation of the Final Act of Helsinkii to advocate the immediate release of all arrested members of the "Committee for the Defense of Those Unjustly Prosecuted."

The Charter 77 is in danger. Prague, 31 May 1979.

Zdena Tominova (spokeswoman for Charter 77).

BRIEFS

PEACE DELEGATION TO USSR--A delegation of the Slovak Peace Council, led by the council's Presidium member L. Cunderlik, departed on 30 May for Lvov, USSR, to attend a meeting of representatives of the peace movements of European socialist countries devoted to the problems of security and cooperation in Europe. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 79 p 2 AU]

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON HUSAK DRESDEN VISIT

AU111720 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 79 pp 1,2 AU

["Communique on a Friendly Meeting Between Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, and Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, on 6 and 7 June 1979"]

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and CSSR president visited the GDR on 6 and 7 June 1979 at the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Participating in the friendly meeting were, on the GDR side:

Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

On the CSSR side:

Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the CSSR government;

Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee;

I. Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak briefed each other on the progress of the implementation of the 9th SED Congress and 15th CPCZ Congress. They noted with satisfaction that important successes had been scored in the course of building the developed socialist society in both countries thanks to the consistent and creative application of Marxism-Leninism by the SED and the CPCZ.

Erich Honecker gave an account of the local elections of 20 May 1979 and the National Youth Festival of 1-3 June 1979 as well as of the creative initiatives of the GDR working people in honor of the 30th anniversary of their worker-peasant state.

Gustav Husak gave an account of the successes and multifaceted activities of the CSSR working people in implementing the tasks mapped out by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

He congratulated the GDR people on the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, and on the successes scored by the GDR working people under the leadership of the SED and of its Leninist Central Committee in the building of the developed socialist society. He particularly praised the consistent GDR peace policy which substantially contributes to the joint struggle of the states of the socialist community and of all progressive and democratic forces for peace, the development of international cooperation and for social progress.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the impressive results achieved by the CPCZ since the victory of the Marxist-Leninist forces at the historic session of the party Central Committee in April 1969 and in implementing the decision of the 14th and 15th party congresses.

The leading representatives of the two fraternal parties and states asserted the revolutionary transformations which have taken place in both countries over the past three decades as part and parcel of the victorious advance of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The fundamental preconditions for this historic turn in the lives of both peoples were the liberation feat of the Soviet Union and its victory over fascist German imperialism. With their heroic and sacrificing struggle of resistance to the fascist occupiers, glorious chapters of which are the Slovak national uprising and the may uprising of the Czech people, the Czechoslovak people worthily joined the broad front of the peoples struggling side by side with the Soviet Union for their liberation.

With the access to power of the workers class in both states everything was removed for ever that the bourgeoisie and particularly German fascism had erected against the peaceful living together of the two neighboring peoples. The building of socialism in the GDR and the CSSR as an important component part of the development and consolidation of the socialist community of states proved to be of historic significance for the development of the fraternal relations between both states and peoples and to be of great importance for the peaceful development of Europe.

Heeding the historical lessons of the antifascist struggle and of building the socialist society, the GDR and CSSR regard the constant consolidation and deepening of their fraternal alliance with Lenin's country as a basic prerequisite for their further successful advance. They will continuously strengthen their collaboration with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community.

II. Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak expressed their profound satisfaction at the high level of fraternal relations between the GDR and the CSSR. They emphasized that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977 is being successfully translated into life.

The proven internationalist fighting alliance between the SED and the CPCZ is the decisive mobilizing force in the all-round dynamic development of relations.

The leading representatives paid tribute to the growing diversity and efficacy of exchanges of opinions and experiences at the most various levels and affirmed their firm resolve to continue to deepen the traditional relations between the two fraternal parties.

They welcomed the systematic development of cooperation in the field of ideology, culture, education, science, the health service and in sports. They assessed the constant intensification of direct relations between GDR and CSSR mass organizations, local organs and labor collectives as an important factor of understanding among our peoples.

Tourist travel without passports and visas positively promotes this development and supports the further shaping of the internationalist thinking and acrivity of the citizens of both countries.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak noted with satisfaction that the basic agreements concluded in October 1977 between party-state delegations of both countries are being implemented purposefully.

In economic and scientific-technical cooperation, specialization and cooperation, in research and production significant progress has been achieved in accordance with the comprehensive CEMA program for socialist economic integration.

An expression of the successful cooperation in the sphere of the economy is the dynamic development of commodity exchange between the two countries. The mutual obligations in the commodity exchange between the two countries were overfulfilled in the years 1976-78. The agreements for 1979 provide for a volume of some R1.9 billion. Thus favorable preconditions have been created for exceeding the long-term trade agreement for the 1976-80 period.

The more than 200 agreements, accords and contracts on specialization and cooperation in research and production which represent a share of some 28 percent of mutual deliveries in 1979, including some 40 percent in the field of the metal processing industry, constitute the basis for the stability and continuity of economic relations.

It was concurrently underscored that a perceptible contribution to improving the effectiveness of the national economies of both countries is being made by deepening the research and production cooperation.

It was noted that the joint economic committee, the central planning organs and other state and economic organs are intensely working on implementing the basic orientations for the shaping of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR in selected areas in the period after 1980.

A most important task for the subsequent period is the coordination of the plans for 1981-85 with the objective of making the economic and scientific technical relations in the fields of raw materials and fuels, chemical industry and the consumer goods industry as well as in other fields even more effective.

In the course of the friendly meeting between leading GDR and CSSR representatives, an exchange of views on problems related to the long-range development of economic cooperation between the two states took place between Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Council and chairman of the CSSR Government, as well as between Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In agreement with the present and future requirements of fashioning the developed socialist society, the GDR and the CSSR will continue to smoothly expand their relations and to actively promote the process of gradually bringing closer together the peoples of the two socialist countries.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak affirmed the determination of their parties and states even more comprehensively to use the advantages of socialism and the increasingly more strongly developing common features of the two countries in politics, the economy, culture and ideology as well as the opportunities resulting from the immediate neighborhood of the two countries, for the deepening of allround cooperation.

III. Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak expressed the determination of the two parties and states to consistently endorse the consolidation of peace and detente. They appreciated the enterprising peace policy of the CPSU and of the USSR as well as the personal contribution of L.I. Brezhnev to its implementation. They underscored the significance of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee as a basis for the foreign policy actions of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact. With emphasis, they reaffirmed their firm resolve purposefully to work for the implementation of the stipulations contained in that significant document. In doing so they regard effective measures to limit and halt the arms race, to gradually reduce the weapons arsenals, particularly those of nuclear arms, to the point of liquidating them, as a key question for the durable securing of peace.

The leading representatives assessed the forthcoming conclusion and early ratification of the second treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons as extremely important steps for continuing the detente process and improving the international climate.

They underscored the need for progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction in armed forces and arms in central Europe and stressed the constructive contribution made for this purpose by the socialist countries with their proposals of 8 June 1978.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak advocate the early conclusion of a treaty between the states participating in the CSCE which contains the obligation not to be first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another.

The GDR and the CSSR are ready to take up all the initiatives that serve to lessen the military confrontation and consolidate trust in Europe, and to actively help in preparing appropriate effective agreements. The GDR and the CSSR come out in favor of holding a conference of all European states, the United States and Canada at a political level to discuss problems of military detente as early as in 1979, as was proposed by the Warsaw Pact member states.

The need was stressed at the meeting to consistently implement the principles and recommendations of the Final Helsinki Act for the peaceful development and deepening of cooperation in Europe. The preparing and holding of the Madrid meeting must also serve the solving of this task, which comprises resolute steps to military detente. The GDR and the CSSR will also in the future continue to rebuff all attacks of forces hostile to detente that are aimed at meddling in the internal affairs of the socialist countries while distorting the Final Helsinki Act, at fanning hostile campaigns against them and at thus undermining the detente process.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak underscored the fundamental significance of the strict observance of the treaties between the socialist fraternal states and the FRG, as well as of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, for the peaceful development in Europe and for the development of relations of trust, good neighborliness and constructive cooperation. They voiced their concern over the growth of neofascist and revanchist trends in the FRG, as well as over the intention to apply the statute of limitation to fascist crimes.

The leading GDR and CSSR representatives welcome the most recent USSR initiative to open talks with the PRC, whose objective and task are to be the normalization and improvement of the relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

They declare their unreserved solidarity and active internationalist support for the heroic Vietnamese fraternal people as well as for the peoples of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea.

The two sides reaffirm their support for a just, comprehensive and durable settlement in the Middle East. Such a settlement must guarantee the assertion of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the founding of a state of their own. The separate agreements between Israel and Egypt agreed upon with active U.S. participation do not solve any of the burning problems of the Middle East peoples, but rather aggravate the situation in that region and are making it more threatening for world peace.

The leading GDR and CSSR representatives expressed their countries' support for the just, anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for their national and social liberation, against neocolonialist attempts of interference and against apartheid.

The two sides stressed the great importance of the forthcoming sixth summit conference of the nonalined states in Havana for strengthening their uniform action and collaboration in the struggle against colonialism, racialism, for national independence and for securing peace.

IV. Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak conducted an exchange of views on topical problems of the international communist and workers movement. They concurrently noted that the growth of the influence and of the collaboration of the fraternal parties constitutes the main characteristic of the communist world movement at the present time.

The SED and the CPCZ will continue to make their contribution to strengthening the international communist movement and will use and further develop all the forms of cooperation with the fraternal parties that serve the solving of common tasks in the struggle for peace, socialism and social progress. They regard the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as the unshakable foundation for this.

Loyal to the document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties, the two parties will intensify their efforts to consolidate the anti-imperialist action unity, for the securing of world peace and the continuation of the detente process. They will actively promote the collaboration among all the progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for a solution of the vital questions of mankind.

During his visit to the GDR Gustav Husak acquainted himself with the socialist construction of Dresden and visited famous art collections of the city.

The meeting between leading GDR and CSSR representatives resulted in the full concurrence of positions on all the questions discussed and took place in the traditional atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CSSR ASSESSED BY GERSTNER

DW111645 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 10 Jun 79 DW

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] The economic cooperation between the two countries [the GDR and the CSSR] which have a similar industrial structure has a high standard. This is manifested in the dynamic development of the goods exchange. The goods exchange envisaged in this five-year plan was overfulfilled in the years 1976 through 1978. This year's agreements provide for a volume of roughly M9 billion. This is for both countries quite an important part of their foreign trade.

Twenty-eight percent of these present deliveries are based on specialization agreements, division of labor, integration, thus constituting more than mere foreign trade. The stability and continuity of the trade relations are based on more than 200 agreements on the specialization of production, joint reserach projects and joint investments. Let me give you as examples the Boelen-Salosy big olefine cooperation, which combines the large capacities of the two countries' petro-chemical industry for the production of ethylene and polyethylene. This largest integration project of both countries has proved extremely successful in practice; it has helped increase the production of plastics.

In Markersbach where the construction of our biggest pump storage station is nearing conclusion the most important equipment including the turbines are coming from the CSSR. Czechoslovak enterprises largely participate in the new polymer 60 plant in Leuna, the biggest investment of our chemical industry. Our Czechoslovak friends also have helped in setting up the Riesa pumping station. Two thousand Czech Tatra trams are facilitating the city traffic in several big cities of our country, and we are importing every year 60 million Kohinor color pencils from Cesky-Budovice.

SED DAILY REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF USSR'S SHITIKOV IN GDR

AU111555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 June 79 p 2 AU

["Soviet Politician Welcomed on Visit to Berlin"]

[Text] A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is currently visiting the GDR for several days at the invitation of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

On Thursday, the Soviet guest was received by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and SED Central Committee Politburo member, for a friendly talk.

On the same day, A.P. Shitikov gave a talk to students and scientific staff workers of the institute for international relations in Potsdam-Babelsberg on the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the implementation of the new constitution as well as on topical problems of Soviet foreign policy.

The manifold efforts of the Soviet Union for the deepening of European cooperation as well as for security and peace on a world-wide scale were at the center of a lecture given by A.P. Shitikov on Friday in the house of the People's Chamber to the Presidium of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation. In it he praised the constructive cooperation of the Soviet committee with the GDR partner committee, which looks back on a tradition of several years.

SED'S DOHLUS RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

AU111622 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 June 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, received an MSZMP Central Committee delegation headed by Dr. Janos Peter, deputy head of the department of party and mass organizations of the MSZMP Central Committee, for a talk on Friday [8 June].

During their study visit to the GDR, the Hungarian comrades have acquainted themselves with the results and experiences of the activity of leading SED party organs in the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. In connection with this, during the comradely exchange, Horst Dohlus reported on the manifold initiatives of the working people in preparing the GDR's 30th anniversary, by which the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress are being successfully implemented.

Lajos Serfozo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR, also participated in the friendly meeting in the Central Committee building.

WORKING MEETING ON ECONOMIC ACCORDS HELD WITH POLAND

LD111550 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1033 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw (ADN correspondent)--Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and Poland Gerhard Weiss and Jan Szydlak had a working meeting in Poznan on Sunday. The two chairmen of their countries' respective sections in the GDR-Poland Joint Economic Commission discussed measures for implementing the accords of 17 and 18 May 1979, signed on the occasion of the meeting between General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Edward Gierek.

HONECKER PLEDGES 'MATERIAL SUPPORT' IN MESSAGE TO NKOMO, MUGABE

LD112146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in a message to Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, copresidents of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, has welcomed the recent steps to strengthen the unity of Zimbabwe's patriotic forces. He stressed that the further strengthening and consolidation of this unity is the proper answer to imperialist and racist machinations and at the same time a decisive factor in the victory of the people of Zimbabwe. In his message he condemns attempts--by sham elections in Zimbabwe and the establishment of the Muzorewa-Smith puppet regime--to invest the racist minority regime with the mantle of legality and majority rule.

Erich Honecker declares in conclusion that the SED and the people and government of the GDR will continue to render all-round political, diplomatic and material support to the people of Zimbabwe and its legitimate representative, the Patriotic Front.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER NIER MEETS NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU111558 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 June 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign minister, and Knut Frydenlund, Norwegian foreign minister, during a talk in Oslo, expressed their satisfaction with the positive development of relations between their states and spoke out in favor of further shaping them in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Kurt Nier, who was visiting in Oslo for official consultations, conducted a comprehensive exchange of views on bilateral and international questions with the head of the political section in the Norwegian foreign ministry, Director General Torbjoern Christiansen.

During the talks, which took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere, the GDR politician expounded on the proposals of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states submitted during their most recent meeting in Budapest.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES EANES ON PORTUGUESE NATIONAL DAY

AU111603 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 June 79 p 2 AU

[Text] A cable of congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the Portuguese Republic on 10 June was conveyed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, to General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic. In the message the conviction is expressed that the further development of the relations between the GDR and the Portuguese Republic serves peace and detente and benefits both peoples and states.

SED MEMBERS TALK WITH ALGERIA'S AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU111326 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 June 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on Wednesday [6 June] received a delegation headed by Salim Saadi, FLN Central Committee member and minister for agriculture and agricultural revolution of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, for a talk.

During the talk which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Gerhard Grueneberg informed the Algerian guests about the results of the SED's agricultural policy and the successful implementation of the decisions of our party's ninth congress. The GDR's experience with the further intensification of production and the gradual transition to industrial production methods in agriculture as well as the multifarious competitive initiatives of the cooperative peasants and workers of socialist agriculture in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's foundation met with special interest.

Salim Saadi informed about the implementation of the agricultural revolution in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and emphasized the cooperation with the GDR as an important factor in the development of his country's agriculture.

Also present at the meeting were Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for the construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, and Belkacem Ben Yahia, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the GDR.

On the same day, Guenther Kleiber talked with Salim Saadi about questions of cooperation between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the field of agricultural machinery construction.

During its visit the delegation will visit the GDR agricultural exhibition "Agra 79", plant and animal production centers and agricultural machinery construction plants.

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVED BY SED OFFICIAL

AU111310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The delegation of the German Socialist Workers Youth of the FRG, headed by its federal chairman, Werner Stuermann, which is in the GDR for an official visit at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council, was received on Wednesday in Leipzig by Horst Schumann, first secretary of the SED Bezirk leadership. During the friendly talk he expounded on the contribution of the working people in the implementation of the social-political program.

Before that, the delegation had visited the Peres stripmine of the state brown coal combine of Borna. During the exchange of views with the firm's FDJ members the guests were informed about the economic importance of brown coal as the GDR's most important energy source. In this context, the struggle of the youth brigades for the fulfilment of the people's economic plan and the measures for the protection of the environment met with specific interest. The delegation members were impressed by the multifarious possibilities for occupational training and for the shaping of a meaningful leisure time.

BRIEFS

CHRISTIAN SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICA--"Christian solidarity with the liberation struggle in Africa's south" is the theme of a 2-day seminar organized by the Christian Peace Conference in the GDR that opened in Berlin on Monday [28 May]. The participants cordially welcomed in their midst the heads of the bureaus of the ANC, ZAPU and SWAPO liberation movements in the GDR. Their representatives expressed the conviction that the just cause of their still oppressed peoples will be victorious. They thanked the socialist countries for their affinity and support. They also addressed their gratitude for assistance rendered to the churches and believers. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 79 p 2 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER SZEKER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD111514 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker has arrived in the Soviet capital. He was received at Moscow airport by Soviet Deputy Premier Konstantin Katushev and other official personages.

KURTOVIC-LED SAWPY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD082028 Budapest MTI in English 1813 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)--The delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, which under the leadership of Todor Kurtovic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists and president of the SAWPY and at the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [HPPE] paid a visit to Hungary, today left Budapest. During their stay the guests carried on talks with the delegation of the HPPF led by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the HPPF. The negotiating delegations informed each other about timely tasks their movements were facing. Todor Kurtovic and his suite were received by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC. The president of the Yugoslav partner organization delivered a lecture at the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Institute on the non-aligned policy, and in connexion with that on issues related with the Havana summit of the non-aligned countries.

MSZMP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU CONTROL COMMITTEE'S WORK

LD091750 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the MSZMP Central Control Committee led by its chairman, Janos Brutyo, has studied the work of the CPSU Party Control Committee. The delegation was received by Arvids Pelshe, CPSU politburo member and chairman of the Party Control Committee. The delegation left Moscow for home today.

HUNGARIAN-TURKISH COOPERATION BODY MEETS IN ANKARA, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD082130 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)--MTI reports from Ankara: The second session of the Hungarian-Turkish Mixed Committee for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation has ended in Ankara. The Hungarian delegation to the meeting was headed by Heavy Industry Minister Dr Pal Simon, and the Turkish one by Orhan Alp, industrial and technological minister.

The mixed committee analysed development of the Hungarian-Turkish trade and financial relations. Trade between the two countries further grew last year and topped 70 million dollars. The major areas of cooperation are the joint production of water and thermal powerwork implements to be erected in Turkey, electrification of Turkish railways, building of diesel and electric engines, and the joint production of pharmaceutical intermediaries. There are promising prospects for cooperation in geology and mining as well.

Minister Pal Simon discussed issues of Hungarian-Turkish cooperation with the Turkish transports, energy management, trade and health ministers. He also met with Cahit Karakas, president of the House of Representatives, and was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

The protocol of the second session of the mixed committee was signed by the two delegation heads in Ankara.

HUNGARIAN-GREEK ECONOMIC TALKS HELD

AU061749 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Greek Minister of Trade Yeorios Panayiotopoulos, who has had talks with Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress about issues concerning barter trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, concluded his 5-day visit to Hungary on Monday [4 June]. The Greek guest was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and visited Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puua.

Prior to his departure, the Greek minister of trade said, among other things, that economic relations between the two countries have expanded recently. In the past 3 years the volume of barter trade has increased from $37 to $103 million. Means further to intensify economic cooperation were discussed. Cooperative and joint ventures offer the best possibilities.

FRENCH ARMY OFFICER ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

LD082128 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)--Army General Jean Algarde, chief-of-staff of the French land forces, who had paid an official visit to Hungary between June 5 and 8 at the invitaion of Lieutenant-General Istvan Olah, chief-of-staff of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy minister, left the country with his suite today. During their stay the guests familiarized themselves with the training methods of the Hungarian Army and with the soldiers' life. Prior to his departure Army General Lagarde was received by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister.

KOROM-LED MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS

LD111202 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Belgian Socialist Party, a delegation of the HSWP Central Committee led by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee, left for Brussels today.

PUJA, SWEDEN'S BLIX HOLD TALKS, ATTEND DINNER

LD120220 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 11 June (MTI)--Foreign Minister Hans Blix of the Kingdom of Sweden arrived Monday [11 June] for an official visit in Budapest, at the invitation of Hungary's Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Puja welcomed his guest at the Budapest airport where also Torsten Hylander, the Budapest ambassador of Sweden and Tivadar Ivan, Hungary's ambassador to Stockholm were present.

Swedish-Hungarian talks started Monday afternoon in the Budapest Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 2100 GMT on 11 June 1979 adds: In the evening, Frigyes Puja gave a dinner in honor of the Swedish minister of foreign affairs."]

MTI REPORTS ON 5-10 JUNE VISIT BY FINNISH CP DELEGATION

LD112032 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee headed by Deputy General Secretary and Member of the Political Committee Erki Kivimaki paid a visit to Hungary between June 5 and 10.

The Finnish guests were received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee and general secretary of the CCTU, [words indistinct] the Finnish party officials. During their stay the guests visited several institutions in the capital and cooperative farms in the country.

During the talks the sides informed each other about their parties' situations, activities, and reviewed some timely questions of the international political life and communist movement, as well as Hungarian-Finnish relations.

The representatives of the HSWP praised the activity of the Finnish Communist Party which is designed to consistently back the workers' interests, to create unity in the working class and to promote cooperation between the workers parties and which is seeking a democratic way out of the crisis and restriction of the power of monopolies. They highly appreciate the participation of the Finnish fraternal party in governing the country and its efforts to promote international detente and peace.

The representatives of the Finnish Communist Party spoke highly of the achievements in the HSWP-guided socialist building activity, of the success the working class and its allies have recorded in building socialist society and in developing socialist democracy. They praised the international activity of the HSWP and the Hungarian People's Republic, which--in harmony with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries--is aimed at preserving peace, at guaranteeing international security, at strengthening cooperation between states and peoples, and at promoting the cause of social progress.

The representatives of the two parties valued positively each other's practice of peaceful coexistence.

The sides consider curbing the armament race an urgent issue of our days. They support any proposal seeking to serve this purpose. Consequently they hail the forthcoming signing of SALT II. The sides back the proposal that a meeting of the Helsinki signatories should be convened to discuss issues of military detente. It is important that a genuine progress is made earliest at the negotiations on the reduction of arms and troops in central Europe.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties condemned the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, and confirmed their solidarity with the peoples and movements fighting for their independence and national liberation. They consider necessary a comprehensive and just settlement to the Middle East problem, which the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace deals practically postponed.

The Hungarian and the Finnish fraternal parties consider the question of strengthening the unity of the communist and workers parties invariably important and timely. With this goal in mind the two parties will strengthen proletarian internationalist cooperation.

The representatives of the HSWP and the Finnish Communist Party noted with satisfaction that the Hungarian-Finnish interstate and social relations--in keeping with common intentions and interests--were developing fruitfully. The Hungarian and the Finnish communists will continue to actively contribute to strengthening the two countries' friendship and traditional good relations.

SYRIAN PARTY STUDY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

LD120232 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 11 June (MTI)--Under a cooperation agreement between the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Socialist Party of Arab Rebirth, a Syrian party delegation, led by Hasan Uradzhi, party committee member of Court Suwayda, arrived for a study tour in Hungary. Peter Kovacs, subdepartment leader of the HSWP Central Committee welcomed the delegation upon arrival at the airport. Present also was Sadiq Sadiqni, the Budapest ambassador of the Arab Republic of Syria.

BUDAPEST COMMENTARY ASSESSES CARTER DILEMMA ON RHODESIA

LD082309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Gabor Kuerti commentary]

[Text] The United States can score successes in Africa so long as it refrains from taking unequivocal stands, certain American commentators have stated, expressing the wisdom of facing facts. In all probability Carter would have abided by the principle of cautious phrasing but the U.S. Senate passed a resolution in May calling for lifting sanctions and even set a time limit for a decision by the President.

What are the choices before Carter? If he ignores the UN sanctions, declared in 1966, he will incur not only the wrath of black African countries, among them Nigeria which supplies the United States with oil, but contrary to earlier ideas by the administration such an action would in fact give his blessing to the internal settlement created by Smith and Muzorewa. The U.S. President does not dare take this risk, at least for the time being. However, Carter is still trying to leave the back door open for a possible later turnaround. He stated that the Rhodesian elections were neither just nor free, but could be regarded as honest to a certain extent and denote a promising step forward.

The most important point of his statement is undoubtedly that lifting sanctions would at present not serve the interests of the United States. This means that later, apparently depending on the stand of the conservative British Government, the viability of the Muzorewa regime and Senate pressure at home, the United States leadership may consider it possible to support the sham solution in Rhodesia.

Carter's present decision on maintaining the sanctions is also worthy of attention for another reason: It means open defiance of the senators and can be regarded as a test of strength between the administration and Congress. The outcome of this conflict may have significance affecting world politics because a considerable number of congressmen now opposed to the U.S. Soviet SALT agreement have already indicated that they are willing to ratify SALT if as a quid pro quo Carter will yield on other questions, for instance, changing his Rhodesia policy.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD FORUM ENDS

LD080918 Budapest MTI in English 0624 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, 7 June (MTI)--A festive terminating session closed the Budapest Forum. Forum Chairman Gyorgy Nador, president of the Hungarian State Youth Committee, extended salutes to UNO Deputy General Secretary Helvi Sipilae and other high-ranking UN agency delegates sitting in the presidium. Members of the presidium on behalf of Hungary included Gyorgy Aczel, vice-premier of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Hungarian National Committee of the international children's year; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, and other members of the government.

Vice-Premier Gyorgy Aczel appreciated the importance of the deliberations and emphasized: "Without international cooperation, peace, security and confidence there would be no guarantee for the rising generation to live fearless. It was an important mission and obligation of the Budapest forum to raise its voice in favour of peace, against the stepping up of the arms race.

Hereafter, Gyorgy Aczel presented a relief, the work of Kossuth-Prize honoured Hungarian sculptor Jozsef Somogyi, to UNO Deputy General Secretary Helvi Sipilae, as a present of the Hungarian Government to the world organization.

Gyorgy Nador spoke closing words to the Budapest Forum. Finally the children's chorus of radio Budapest sang good-bye to the delegates from all the world.

Thereupon the delegates met newspaper reporters at a press conference in the building of parliament.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT

6 Jun Lublin University Speech

LD112300 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] We all followed the holy father's journey through Poland with the greatest attention. Vatican Radio has recorded on tape almost everything he said. In our regular broadcasts and in our special relays--and there were no less then 22 during those 9 unforgettable days--we tried to broadcast to our listeners as much of the pope's voice as possible. We did not have enough time, however, to carry everything. That is why in our broadcasts we will frequently be returning to his pilgrimage.

Today we broadcast to our listeners the meeting by John Paul II the former professor at KUL [Catholic University of Lublin], with the professors and students of this university. The meeting was held in Czestochowa on 6 June. Let us now listen to extensive excerpts of the speech delivered by the holy father, John Paul II, to the professors and students of KUL:

[Begin recording] A university is also for teaching. [laughter] But first of all a university is here so that a person who comes to it, who has his own mind, and this mind is already developed and there is also a certain amount of experience in life, and certain wings in the head and in the heart, can teach himself how to think. A university exists to set free this spiritual potential, the thinking and the spiritual potential of a person, and to help set it free.

But this liberation is a personal experience, a personal act of this human being. Of course, within the bounds of a community--and I recognize this as I am not any kind of an individualist--in all that I have said it becomes clear that a university fulfills its purpose when in a defined community of people, with the aid of measures of a scientific and creative character, it leads to developing human beings. It causes liberation of his spiritual and universal and thinking potential, emotions, the will and the thoughts and molds the complete human being.

A university is a kind of sector in the battle for the humanity of man. Just because it is called a university or a higher educational establishment, does not mean that anything results from its name for the cause of man. Of course one can assume that a university can produce its works. This is a bad and brutal expression. It is even possible to produce some educated people, trained people, but the question is not whether such people are produced, but whether the enormous spiritual potential of man, through which man manifests his humanity, has been set free. This is the decisive factor and this is what I wish for KUL--and if KUL succeeds in Poland in relation to 1, 2, 1,000 2,000, 5,000 people, in proportion to 100,000, 150,000, or 200,000--then that will be a great achievement from the point of view of our Christian, evangelical vision of the world and man.

I think that it will be come increasingly obvious in the contemporary world that in the various systems of this world, created on the grounds of various ideologies, which after all have practically the same roots, it will become increasingly obvious that only turning out educated, highly trained, specialized individuals does not solve the problem, does not solve the problem of man. This way for the university to follow, the way for the human community, the way for the nation and humanity to follow, is the way of liberating in the community the great potential of the capacities of the human spirit, of human minds, will and hearts, the way of forming a great humanity, mature humanity.

Clearly, the university can not do it alone; it can only assist in this process and it is a very good thing if it does not interfere in that process; when it does not then the university is performing its role, is a means to that end, is a splendid means to that end. The university institution is one of the great achievements of human culture, but there exists this doubt--will the university institution, this great achievement of human culture, will it not succumb to the present day era, will it not succumb globally, to undereducation [words indistinct].

Well when we hold all this, this vision steadily before our eyes, then we understand why the university, at least the European university, in a sense a contemporary university, shares its genealogy with the church, because both the church and university are concerned with the same thing. More needs to be said. [words indistinct] Christ was saying some hard things, simple, clear, hard things [words indistinct]. There is no martyrologism here, willingness to suffer, here there is only the crystal clear--as clear as this piece of crystal you have given me--gospel truth. And I think that every Christian in Poland, every young Christian in Poland, who knows how it is--and you have made it known to me, I know how it is--he takes some risk, exactly the same risk Christ demonstrated in the gospel. And the stronger Christ is, the more there will be people, young people, capable of taking that risk and therefore Christ will be stronger and his cause will be all the mightier here, in our real life here.

I must admit that my visit to Poland is my second visit--my first was to Mexico where the church is completely outside the law, where this church that has been placed outside the law has become an unusually strong church, and that is because the people of that country, our brothers and sisters there, took the risk of living as Christians in accordance with these gospel words of Christ.

It is possible to weaken, to damage the cause of Christ not necessarily through a choice of a world view, an ideology diametrally opposed. Every man choosing a world view honestly out of his own conviction deserves respect; but what is dangerous for this and the other side, for the church and for the other side--call it what you like--is the person who does not choose risk, who does not choose out of his deepest convictions, in accordance with this inward truth, but only to find a place in some trend, who wants to swim with conformism, shifting to the left or to the right in accordance with the direction of the wind.

I should say that it is best for both the cause of the church and of Marxism in Poland that there are people capable of taking that risk, that gospel risk of life of admitting their own inward truth, with all its consequences. And here my wishes for KUL as an institution is extended to everyone of you. Your institution ought to be helping you, but in the final analysis, my wishes have to be fulfilled (?by yourselves) [words indistinct] that you may accept my wishes as Christ's apostles accepted him although they had much inward resistance. We know very well when we read the gospel how this decision formed inside them, what resistance it encountered, what misunderstandings, what shallowness of their humanity.

What must be done here in the final analysis is that it must be accepted with all its consequences; the future of Poland depends on the number of people mature to that extent. [applause] Let me tell you that this road has its fascination; it has its fascination. All of you are aware that this road has its fascination and attraction. The gospel is the road of man's glorious life, or the road of difficult glorious human life. And it is this road that I wish you--the road of the difficult beauty of human life. [applause] [end recording]

Staniszewski on Visit Results

LD112306 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Stefan Staniszewski, spokesman for the Polish Foreign Ministry, has stated that the words spoken by Pope John Paul II in his homily [words indistinct] in the Brzezinka concentration camp, were very important, doubly so because they were said just in this place. He went on to say that the holy father's homily had made a great impression on him. He stressed above all that the pope denounced the war and all those who are responsible for it, and that he pointed out the great value of the struggle for peace. As a third point he mentioned the pope's plea for international cooperation and also the great significance he attached to the dignity of the human being and his inalienable rights.

Staniszewiski went on to underline the fact that John Paul II appreciated the dialog with all irrespective of origin, nationality, religion or atheism. The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs put great emphasis on the mention regarding the Jews, Russians and Poles who were murdered in Auschwitz, since these three peoples suffered most in the last war. Therefore, the fact that the holy father recalled these three peoples was of an exceptionally deep significance.

We are deeply satisfied with the progress of this visit of the holy father and we are truly pleased that he was so enthusiastically welcomed and accepted. This does not surprise us in any way. John Paul II deserves this warm greeting and welcome for what he is doing and what he is. We would like to see him welcomed and greeted in this way by people in other countries of the world also, everywhere he might be invited to go. He is a great personality of the Polish nation and a great humanist.

In the course of this press conference the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Staniszewiski, said further: It is our goal to achieve a final normalization of relations with the Holy See, and, eventually, in my view, there will also be a mutual exchange of diplomatic representatives, although now I am unable to state the exact date.

Warsaw Press Comment

LD111412 Warsaw PAP in English 1303 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 June, PAP--The visit to Poland which Pope John Paul II wound up yesterday is extensively commented by Warsaw's press today.

The press organ of the PUWP CC TRYBUNA LUDU carried an extensive commentary which stressed that the visit provided an opportunity to define the stand of the Vatican towards both the place of the church in a society integrated by socialist transformations and vis-a-vis the basic problems of the world. Poland, visited by Pope John Paul II, is a country which attaches particular significance to the solving of the main problem of contemporary world--the problem of peace. Therefore, goes on the daily, with great satisfaction we have received the fact that Pope John Paul II has fully confirmed the will to consistently continue the peaceful policy pursued by his prominent predecessors at the Holy See. The PUWP CC organ stressed that the visit by Pope John Paul II to the Polish People's Republic spot-lighted the changes that have been taking place in the stand of the Vatican on the world of different ideas from those with which the Roman-Catholic Church has identified itself since the pontificate of John XXIII. During his visit to Poland John Paul II obviously came out with the outlook, including that in the sphere of philosophy, corresponding with the ideology it represents. But the visit also proved the existence of several realistic premises, fostering, despite some differences, a further development of constructive cooperation between the church and the state, between the Vatican and Poland.

We have never attempted to conceal the differences between the philosophy of the church and Marxist ideology. Neither have we tried to lessen their importance, recognizing them as an element of reality in the contemporary world. The socialist Poland, guided by its constitutional rule of separation of church and state, observes the principle of religious tolerance, a principle stemming from progressive traditions of our nations, went on TRYBUNA LUDU.

Our party has been always attaching great importance to effective solving of those problems, superior for the interest of the country and nation. Hence, truthful to its Marxist-Leninist ideology, it has many a time proved, also during the pope's visit, that it consistently strives for forming a platform of understanding and cooperation of all Poles, irrespective of their attitude towards religion, in the work to the benefit of the motherland.

The pope's visit to Poland was followed with attention by the entire world and voices of sincere appreciation for organization skills, order as well as discipline and culture of Polish society that accompanied the visit reached us from all over the world. [as received] Also, many a time that appreciation was confirmed by the quest himself.

Poland has once again presented herself to the world as a country benefitting its ambitions--though, which should be added, such a picture of this country was not convenient for all. Also, the share of the visit's co-organizers, their agreeable cooperation filled with mutual understanding and social responsibility, has been of considerable importance for the dignified course of the visit, said TRYBUNA LUDU.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY has a lengthy commentary discussing various aspects of the visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland. The commentary reads in part:

During the short period of his pontificate Pope John Paul II paid a visit-pilgrimage to his home country, the Polish People's Republic. It was also a significant event in the history of the Roman-Catholic Church--contact at the highest level with a socialist country and a meeting of the head of the church with the faithful of Roman-Catholic religion, members of the community which for 35 years has been building socialist socio-political relations.

The visit was also significant from the viewpoint of cooperation between the church and the state in Poland, cooperation in the interest of the unity of Poles in implementing their national goals, for the well-being of the motherland, the Polish People's Republic.

This was also a visit of great political importance as regards the expectations of the nations concerning the consolidation of the atmosphere of peace, development of international cooperation, disarmament and detente.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY goes on:

While on the Polish soil, the pope, together with priests, prayed for peace. Preaching to nations love and mutual respect, his voice supports in moral terms all initiatives of those states and politicians in the world who understand the necessity of creating genuine international conditions for consolidating peace, disarmament and detente. The voice is also a warning for those adventurous circles in the world which seek to build international life through wars, change of borders, and the striving to subordinate other nations.

The pope's visit to Poland, with all its aspects arousing the interest of international community, confirmed both the open character and strength of the socialist state, strong unity of the community which, without compromises in the questions basic for the system and scientific foundations social formation, has unlimited possibilities of cooperation with all those who strive for it, in the issues important for the world, and with those who respect vital interests of the nation and state.

The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE puts stress on the fact that the pope's visit has shown the entire world, which watched carefully the developments in Poland in those days, that irrespective of the existing differences in their world outlooks Poles are united on the most important earthly problems.

Today, it is our joint desire that Poland which we are building with our own hands becomes an ever-lasting accomplishment, serves us and future generations and that the turmoil of war never changes her into ruins again.

This is the foundation of our moral and patriotic unity which the visit by the holy father has deepened and strengthened. It is our deep conviction that the process will be continued. Its particularly important element is the further favourable development of relations between the state and the church. Before his departure the holy father said that he was confident that his visit would contribute to this. We are sharing that confidence and the course of the visit has given us a right to do so.

The organ of the Central Council of trade unions GLOS PRACY described the visit as an event of momentous significance for Poland and the world.

The course of the visit, says the daily, allows us to voice the conviction that it has also brought impulses serving the further development of cooperation between Poland and the Apostolic See of cooperation to the benefit of peace.

Contrary to some "prophets'" expectations says the daily, the visit did not cause tension. The world could see again that Poland is a country of dignity, order and tolerance.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the organ of the Central Committee of the United Peasants' Party, put emphasis on this aspect of John Paul II's policy which had already manifested itself when highest officials of the Polish-Roman Catholic Church, among them Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, paid a visit to the FRG last autumn. This applies to a clear definition of the unity of the Polish nation which is above the different world outlooks and full identity of views on the principles on which the relations between Poland and the FRG should be based. With love the pope greeted the inhabitants of western and northern regions of Poland who came to meet him and expressed his joy over the fruit of their 35-year work which made their lands bloom.

Dignity of human work. How strongly resounds the praise of good work uttered by the pope, the praise of work from which man gains not only means of subsistence but also satisfaction and moral strength.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH, the daily of the Main Council of the Federation of the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth wrote:

"The dialogue between believers and nonbelievers which has been under way in Poland for many years now, and which is reflected in the dialogue and cooperation between the church and the state, has been fully confirmed by the pope's visit to this country and, earlier, by Edward Gierek's visit to the Vatican and his meeting with Pope Paul VI. Our state sees in that dialogue a significant element uniting entire nation behind the programme for People's Poland's development."

Foreign Press Reaction

LD112225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] We begin the review of foreign news with world echoes over the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland.

The mass media in many countries of the world reported in detail on the last day of the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, emphasizing in particular the sincerity of the airport farewell at Balice near Krakow and quoting excerpts from the speeches by Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State, and the pope.

Initial commentaries and evaluations of the visit have also appeared. The Italian conservative-liberal daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA mentions the issues in which cooperation between the church and state can, according to all citizens, bring much good. Among such issues are the matter of the most widely understood attitude toward work, the question of activity for peace as well as strengthening the family.

The visit, writes the British GUARDIAN, will serve the unification of nations, irrespective of their systems. It has demonstrated that there are no firm borders which make cooperation impossible.

In summing up the visit numerous news bulletins as well as film reports broadcast by television stations again refer to the pope's visit to Oswecim and to his meeting in the Belweder with Edward Gierek. In this context, the press, quoting the statements of the Polish leader and excerpts of the speech delivered by Henryk Jablonski at the farewell ceremony, expresses the conviction that the visit will contribute to further broadening cooperation between church and state in Poland, and between Poland and the Holy See.

All reports continue to stress the discipline of the faithful in Poland and the dignified, warm and sincere climate which surrounded the pope during his entire stay in his native land, and the good cooperation between state and church authorities.

Complaint Over Austrian TV Commentaries

[Editorial Report AU] The Vienna daily KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German on 8 June carries on page 19 a 500-word feature report by Werner Urbanek, headlined "A TV-Day Focussed on Europe." It previews the planned special 13-hour live coverage by Vienna Domestic Television Service on the pope's visit to Poland and his return to Rome, sports events, and the European parliamentary elections--to be moderated by Klaus Emmerich, new chief of the news department of the ORF's [Austrian Radio and Television Corporation] "Second Television Program." The report contains the following concluding passage:

"The fact that the relay of [television] programs from Poland is not without difficulties has been evident every day recently. In the meantime, however, the differences have shifted onto the political level. Franz Kreuzer, chief editor of ORF, has now even been summoned to the Polish Embassy, where complaints were made about the commentaries by Paul Schulmeister and Alfons Dalma [about the pope's visit to Poland].

"Klaus Emmerich: 'we will not let ourselves be put under pressure, and will carry on as before.'"

POLITYKA Editor Interview

LD110811 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Jean Bourdarias, Bernard Margueritte, Philippe Nourry and Joseph Vandrisse undated Warsaw interview with POLITYKA Chief Eidtor Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: "The Polish Communist Party Ready to Cooperate With the Church"]

[Text] Question: As a Pole and a communist, what are your feelings about the pope's visit to Poland?

Answer: In my opinion, this visit has three aspects--religious, national and state-related. The first, essentially strictly religious aspect does not interest me. However, the national aspect does. I think like a communist but every communist also has a homeland. Therefore, the fact that the pope is a Pole is of great significance to me.

If you look at relations between Poland and the Vatican throughout the centuries, the election of a Pole as pope is bound to please us profoundly because we have not been thus "favored" by the Vatican in the past.

Question: What are you referring to when you mention the Vatican's unfavorable attitute toward Poland?

Answer: In the Middle Ages, for instance, when Poland was waging a struggle against the Teutonic Knights, the Vatican adopted a pro-Germanic rather than pro-Polish attitude. More recently, the Vatican waited a very long time before recognizing the "Oder-Neisse" border, or, to be more precise, before adjusting the border of dioceses to our frontiers resulting from World War II. Furthermore, it took the Vatican a long time to accept the fact that socialist power prevails in Poland. This means that scales have not been evenly balanced.

Question: Do you believe that the holy father's visit is tantamount to a kind of recognition of communist reality?

Answer: I believe so. I think that it is, in fact, an indication of the long distance traveled by the Vatican. It must also be said, however, that we also have traveled part of the way.

Question: You have said that because of fundamental ideological divergences, relations between the church and the state will never be idyllic but do you nonetheless expect an improvement in these relations following the visit by John-Paul II?

Answer: It would take a long time to answer your question. Obviously, two different ideological forces are present and this simple fact indicates that divergences must exist. These forces are antagonistic as far as their philosophical principles are concerned but they can meet in various spheres of social and even political life and it is here that possibilities for cooperation exists.

I also believe that this visit will contribute to a further improvement in church-state relations. However, it is too soon to say in what sphere and how exactly.

This improvement obviously has two aspects--relations between Poland and the Vatican on the one hand and relations between the church and the state on the other. In my opinion, the former question is easier because as far as the latter is concerned, a permanent clash of the two sides' ambitions can be observed.

We can be sure of one thing--the visit will not intensify these antagonisms.

Question: Would you like to see your relations with the Vatican improve to such an extent that the establishment of diplomatic relations would follow?

Answer: I do not have enough information to express an opinion on the matter but I believe that this will in fact take place eventually.

Question: Have there been any difficulties with the Soviet Union with respect to the visit?

Answer: None. In any case, I would like to recall that we have pursued, especially during the past decade, a very realistic policy toward the church. This is our own policy. No one makes any suggestions as to what we should do in this respect. Gierek, who represents this modern and bold realistic outlook, should personally be given credit for it. According to the Marxist thesis, the masses make history, but, as we can see, individuals have also something to say.

Question: What are your views on the actions taken by Pope John Paul II since his election?

Answer: I take a positive view of his activities outside the religious sphere. Both as a Pole and a communist, I personally am pleased with this. Indeed, I can observe in his statements many things with which he was imbued during his life here. For instance, the language which he uses when speaking about social and political questions is a language with which I am very familiar. I believe that the pope will be rather conservative as far as religious problems are concerned because of the need to restore discipline. In any case it's not only the church which is currently suffering from lack of discipline. However, as far as all other problems are concerned, I believe that he will be a pontiff who will pay special attnetion to social progress and social justice, using not only evangelical terms but also political language. Obviously this is only supposition on my part; I would not like to be proved wrong.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK VISIT TO FINLAND

LD112320 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

11 Jun Arrival

[Text] Helsinki, 11 June, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki) Polish minister of foreign affairs, Emil Wojtaszek, arrived in Finland on an official visit at the invitation of his Finnish opposite number, Paavo Vayrynen.

On the same day the Polish-Finnish talks started with the participation of the two ministers. Both sides voiced the conviction that an important condition of (?stability) of political detente is supporting it with military relaxation. The sides stressed the great significance of the SALT 2 treaty and the forthcoming talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter.

The ministers talked of the steps indispensable for the deepening of confidence. Emil Wojtaszek emphasized the weight of the proposals submitted recently by foreign ministers of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The sides exchanged views on the situation in Southeastern Asia, in the Middle East and in Africa, stating that everything possible should be done to liquidate the sources of conflicts and tensions.

Emil Wojtaszek and Paavo Vayrynen voiced their satisfaction over the successfully developing Polish-Finnish relations in (?all spheres). They pointed to the existence of many possibilities of further expansion and enriching economic cooperation. Minister Wojtaszek invited Minister Vayrynen to pay a visit to Poland. The talks will be continued on June 12.

Wojtaszek, Vayrynen Dinner Speeches

LD120904 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 11 June, PAP--On June 12, during a dinner given by Paavo Vayrynen on Monday night both ministers delivered toasts.

Poland and Finland are important partners to each other, Minister Wojtaszek said. Polish-Finnish contacts and friendly dialogue serve good coexistence and peaceful cooperation of the states of European continent.

Poland comes out for full implementation of the principles and decisions of the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki and is ready to make a constructive contribution to the successful arrangement of the Madrid meeting.

The process of detente cannot apply to Europe solely, Minister Wojtaszek continued. We are concerned about the situation in the Middle East where the separatist Israeli-Egyptian Treaty complicated the situation and carries away the prospects for a durable and global regulation of the conflict. We are supporting the struggle of the nations of southern Africa against oppression, apartheid and colonialism. We are also concerned about the hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership which did not hesitate to launch an aggression against the socialist Vietnam.

Poland supports all the initiatives designed to consolidate peace, including the proposal by the president of Finland, Urho Kekkonen, aimed to liquidate the threat of nuclear conflict in northern Europe.

Minister Vayrynen emphasized in his statement that Poland is Finland's neighbour; Baltic is not dividing us but joining, the contacts and cooperation between Finland and Poland have been particularly animated during recent years. The minister also pointed to considerable contribution of Poland to reaching the Helsinki agreement.

The Final Act of the CSCE requires that the activity in all the spheres embraced by the document be continued. That is why the search for constructive solutions [are] of great value. Poland and Finland are participating in the search.

The Government of Finland familiarized itself with the communique by the committee of ministers of foreign affairs of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty and with the proposals presented in the communique. It is in our interest that the central questions of security in Europe be considered by the states situated in that region.

In the conclusion Minister Vayrynen spoke of the premises of mutually beneficial economic cooperation and the significance of joint efforts in favour of the protection of the Baltic Sea waters and its natural environment.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES FINNISH GENERAL

LD112222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gen Lauri Johannes Sutela, commander of the Finnish Defense Forces, arrived for a visit to Poland today at the invitation of the chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army. The visitor has been received by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, who decorated him with the Commander's Cross With Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic for his outstanding contribution to relations between Poland and the Republic of Finland. The ceremony was attended by leading officials of the Ministry of National Defense led by Gen Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff and deputy minister of national defense. Our guest laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to pay tribute to those who fell in battles for Poland's freedom and independence. He also toured the sights of the capital and saw the collections of the Museum of Polish Army in Warsaw.

PROTEST SUBMITTED TO U.S. ON LIGHT SENTENCING OF HIJACKER

LD120726 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

["Shameful Verdict"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 June, PAP--Not long ago, a court in West Berlin saw U.S. Judge Herbert Stern mete out a 8-month prison sentence to hijacker of a Polish (?airliner) D. A. Tiede. As the pre-trial detention counted into the prison term, hijacker Tiede was set free. No wonder then that the verdict aroused indignation both of the Polish and world public opinion as it has violated the (?international community's) sense of justice. The international public opinion has been sharply condemning such [words indistinct] which disturb the functioning of international civil aviation by posing a threat to life and safety of passengers [words indistinct].

The standpoint of the Polish Government, which has been expressing strong disapproval of such treatment on an act of skyjack, found its expression in official demarche lodged recently by the Polish Embassy in Washington with [words indistinct] Department of State and by the Polish Foreign Ministry with the American Embassy in Warsaw.

This sort of conduct, it was stressed in the note, is incompatible with the U.S. obligations contained in the provisions of the international convention on fighting the acts of hijacking, signed both by Poland and the United States.

Article 2 of this convention says that any form of hijacking is a crime requiring rigorous punishment.

This stand has found its expression in numerous resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, International Aviation Transport Association and other international organizations. The leniency shown in the (?tried) case cannot be reconciled with the common endeavour of the international community to curb terrorism and other acts of violence that disturb the development of friendly, peaceful international cooperation.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES U.S. INDUSTRIALIST, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GIFT

LD111732 Warsaw in English for Europe 1600 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The president of the Council of State, Prof Henryk Jablonski, has received the well-known American industrialist of Polish descent, (Edward Pisek). During the meeting (Edward Pisek) offered to donate highly sophisticated research apparatus to be used in examining sections of the ancient defense wall in the city of Krakow without the need for costly operations. Thanking his guest for the grant President Jablonski stressed the deep ties which exist between Polonia communities and the home country.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 1969 MOSCOW CONFERENCE

AU071443 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[Editorial article: "The Anniversary of the International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties--Source of Strength"--passages in capital letters published in boldface type]

[Text] THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF 75 COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES BEGAN IN MOSCOW on 5 JUNE 1969. IN THE ANNALS OF OUR MOVEMENT THE CONFERENCE WAS AN EVENT WHOSE IMPORTANCE HAS BEEN CONFIRMED IN THE PAST 10 YEARS.

The revolutionary workers movement, which stands at the head of the most progressive social revolutions in history and which has set up a new, socialist system in many countries, has grown to be the largest and most universal political movement of our times. It has become an advocate, leader and ally of the world masses' aspirations to national and social liberation and is a driving force of the present accelerated course of history.

It is therefore natural that whatever takes place within the international workers movement gives rise to great interest throughout the world. By its nature this interest concerns the basic plane of the crystallization of the common position and of the strengthening of the solidarity and cohesion of the fraternal parties that have been represented in the international conferences ever since the mid-fifties.

Unvarying Principle

FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE WORKERS MOVEMENT THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONALIST SOLIDARITY AS EXPRESSED BY THE MEMORABLE SLOGAN OF "PROLETARIANS OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE" HAS BEEN FULFILLED BY VARIOUS MEANS IN THE COURSE OF HISTORY. THE VERY PRINCIPLE OF SOLIDARITY HAS BEEN, AND IS, UNCHANGING AND HAS CONSTITUTED AND CONSTITUTES, UNDER ANY CONDITION OF HISTORY, AN UNSHAKABLE PRINCIPLE OF OUR MOVEMENT AND A CONDITION FOR ITS VICTORY. On the other hand, the forms in which unity is implemented undergo changes dictated by the needs of the movement and by the conditions of its activities.

The Moscow conference, whose fruitful debates insured a comprehensive exchange of experience, the working out of joint evaluations and assumptions and the determination of the means with which to unite the forces necessary for the implementation of these assumptions, was an undisputed success of the world communist movement. DEFINING ITS POSITION VIS-A-VIS THE BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE CONTEMPORARY STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND FOR PROGRESS, DEMOCRACY AND PEACE, THE CONFERENCE STRENGTHENED SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION AMONG COMMUNIST PARTIES AND DEEPENED THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS MOVEMENT.

From the perspective of 10 years we can see that the lines mapped out at that time in the main document entitled "Tasks of Struggle Against Imperialism at the Present Stage and the Action Unity of Communist and Workers Parties and All Anti-imperialist forces," in the "Appeal for Peace," in the appeal issued "in connection with the 100th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth," in the appeal "for independence, freedom and peace for Vietnam," and in the position adopted toward the Middle East problems and the struggle against fascism in Greece were and are being implemented. They have been reaffirmed by practice, which verifies all ideological and political assumptions. Their correctness has been expressed by the changes of the past 10 years and by the successes scored by the forces of progress at the common international front of the anti-imperialist struggle.

In the Interest of Each Party

The tendency toward unity is gaining in strength, despite all difficulties and obstacles, because SOLIDARITY AND CLOSE COOPERATION ARE IN THE INTEREST OF EACH PARTY, ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AS A WHOLE AND WITH THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE MASSES AND BEST SERVE THE STRUGGLE FOR FURTHER CHANGES OF THE MOVEMENT. TOGETHER AND FOLLOWING A COMMON IDEOLOGICAL LINE AND ACTING WITHIN A COMMON FRONT, THE COMMUNISTS OF THE WORLD ARE MUCH STRONGER AND ARE BETTER ABLE TO EVALUATE THE SITUATION AND MORE EFFECTIVELY TO LAY DOWN THE LINES OF FURTHER ACTIVITY AND TO IMPLEMENT THIS ACTIVITY WITH GREATER EFFICIENCY. THIS IS THE TRUTH AS ATTESTED TO BY THE HISTORY OF OUR MOVEMENT TO DATE.

The general, universal laws of revolution and of the construction of a new system play a fundamental role in developing the unity of communist parties. Beginning with the momentous achievement of the October revolution and the pioneering feats of the CPSU, these laws have asserted themselves in each country in which the struggle for social and national liberation and for just political solutions takes place.

The principles contained in the great treasure house of true socialism serve as a point of reference for all revolutionary activities in the world, given all the differences in national specifics and given the differentiation of the conditions of struggle. This is because there is one socialism, the vision of which was outlined by Marx and Engels and whose practical implementation has become the imperishable merit of Lenin and his party.

The unity formula adopted by the Moscow conference corresponds precisely to this situation--the identity of basic ideological aims and the variety of the conditions of the struggle for these aims. "THE STRENGTH OF EACH PROLETARIAN PARTY," the Moscow conference stated, "INVOLVES THE SKILL OF FULLY USING INTERNAL POSSIBILITIES FOR THE STRUGGLE FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS PEOPLE AND FOR THE PROGRESS OF ITS COUNTRY AND, AT THE SAME TIME, FOR THE STRUGGLE FOR THE COMMON INTERNATIONALIST CAUSE OF REVOLUTION AND SOCIALISM."

It is common knowledge that the Chinese leaders have greatly deviated from the basic principles of internationalism. In the 10 years since the Moscow conference, WE HAVE FOUND OUT WHAT GREAT HARM IS BEING INFLICTED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CAUSE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, SOCIALISM AND PEACE AND ON THE CHINESE PEOPLE THEMSELVES BY THE CCP LEADERSHIP'S EFFORTS TO INTENSIFY ITS POLICY CHARACTERIZED BY CHAUVENISM AND HEGEMONISM AS WELL AS BY REFUSAL TO OBSERVE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

Despite attempts at disruption, the international communist movement is strengthening the unity of its activities and is fruitfully developing joint action, ideological work and practical undertakings. The Berlin conference of European communists in June 1976 as well as the conferences held in the past 10 years by the communists in Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and Western Europe have ended in absolute success. The number of various joint undertakings was increased many times over. The number of bilateral contacts between parties has also greatly increased. Whatever it is that links the communists of the world has proved to be incomparably stronger than whatever may divide them at times. ALL IN ALL, CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE, IN KEEPING WITH LENINIST PRINCIPLES, IN STRENTHENING THS COHESION OF OUR MOVEMENT, WHICH, AS COMRADE EDWARD GIEREK SAID AT THE BERLIN CONFERENCE, "CONSTITUTES A HOMOGENEOUS AND UNITED COMMUNITY OF IDEAS AND AIMS, A VANGUARD OF PREGRESS AND PEACE CEMENTED BY PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM.

Fruits of Solidarity

Successes achieved in the struggle against imperialism for the liberation of peoples from the yoke of colonialism and neocolonialism, fascism and racism and in the struggle to opposethe expansion of big capital and to stem its efforts to curb democratic rights and freedoms, attest to the fact that the solidarity of the communists of the world has been greatly productive for their struggles. It has been impossible to avoid failures because the struggle is difficult. However, the achievements of the cause of national liberation, social progress and peace are what matters in the general reckoning.

The appeal for peace, which was unanimously adopted by the Moscow conference of 75 fraternal parties, states that "LASTING PEACE IS NOT A UTOPIA ANY MORE BUT A FULLY FEASIBLE AIM. POWERFUL SOCIAL AND POLITICAL FORCES EXIST NOW IN THE WORLD WHICH ARE AGAINST WAR AND FOR DETENTE AND EXTENSIVE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. THE CONSISTENT PEACE POLICY OF THE FIRST SOCIALIST COUNTRY, THE USSR, AND OTHER SOCIALIST STATES, THE INCREASING STRUGGLE OF THE WORKING MASSES IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, AND THE PRONOUNCEMENTS OF BROAD SECTIONS OF THE WORLD DEMOCRATIC PUBLIC AND DEFENDERS OF PEACE HELP TO REMOVE THE FATALISTIC INEVITABILITY OF A NEW WORLD WAR AND TO CREATE THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTING THE PEOPLES' ASPIRATIONS TO PEACE."

The balance sheet of the past 10 years show how much it has been possible to achieve for the benefit of the noble aim expressed by the appeal for peace, despite obstacles and despite the attempts at counteraction by cold war circles. It aslo throws into relief the role played in the successes of the socialist peace offensive by the implementation of the Moscow conference decisions on strengthening solidarity and realizing proletarian internationalism.

THE PZPR, WHICH UNSWERVINGLY FOLLOWS THE BEACON OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, ACTIVELY SHARED IN PREPARATIONS FOR THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE AND MADE AN ESSENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO ITS ACHIEVEMENTS. IN KEEPING WITH THE LINE OF ITS SIXTH AND SEVENTH CONGRESSES, OUR PARTY IS DOING ITS BEST IN FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE TIES LINKING THE FRATERNAL PARTIES AND IN PROMOTING JOINT ACTIVITIES.

EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN UNITY, WHICH IS A SOURCE OF THE STRENGTH OF THE WORKERS MOVEMENT, ARE IN THE INTEREST OF OUR PEOPLE AND SERVE THE CAUSE WITH WHICH OUR DESTINY IS BOUND--THE CAUSE OF NATIONAL FREEDOM, SOCIAL PROGRESS, SOCIALISM AND PEACE."

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AKTIV MEETING HELD

Olszowski Chairs Meeting

LD090712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] A meeting of the Central Management and Political Aktiv of the Ministry of Transportation took place today in the PZPR Central Committee, to outline further tasks for transport and their means of implementation. "The meeting was chaired by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and participated in by Zbigniew Zielinski, Central Committee Secretariat member and head of the department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Building, by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski, and by party and economic activists." Minister of Communications Mieczyslaw Zajfryd presented a report on problems and tasks facing transport this year. Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski reported on a resolution by the Council of Ministers on streaming rail transport.

Need for More Facilities

LD090730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A conference of the leadership and political aktiv of the Ministry of Transportation has been held at the Party Central Committee. It was stated, among other things, that the growing tasks of our whole national economy require a systematic increase in rail, motor vehicle and inland waterway transportation operations. Taking into account the damage, which is greater than usual, in the technical base of the railways following the winter period the government has allocated additional funds for repair work. Attention was drawn to the need of eliminating more energetically superfluous transportation operations. Delays in freight transportation on the railways had made it necessary to reduce to some extent the number of passenger trains in service. But these restrictions, as was stated at the conference, cannot have a negative effect on the standard of services rendered to travelers, especially during the period of holiday departures and holiday trips by children and young people.

PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS ECONOMIC MEASURES, ATOMIC POWER

LD090915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] The government Presidium today examined the rail transport situation and the achievements of the Polish State Railways [PKP] during the last 5 months. A number of decisions were taken in order to streamline this branch of the economy. From now on resources will be concentrated on improving the shipment of coal from Silesia, of liquid fuel and goods for the domestic and export market, and of agricultural produce and materials and raw materials essential to maintain the cycle of production. These will receive priority. The PKP was also obliged to strengthen loading discipline. Producers of equipment and rolling stock for PKP were put under the obligation to meet their deadlines. The Presidium said it was possible to keep the production of new rolling stock at the level laid down in the national plan for that year, although some plants had to earmark some of their potential for overhauling rolling stock damaged during the very severe winter.

The government Presidium examined undertakings in the chemical industry to catch up on the production backlog that arose at the beginning of the year. The scale is estimated at 5 billion zloty. Matters connected with the course of the realization of this year's tasks in the light industry were examined. The Presidium also reviewed periodic information from the Ministry of Finance on the work various ministries in lessening production costs.

The next item on the agenda was the approval of the program for the construction in Poland of some installations for atomic power stations in accordance with the decisions on specialization that were made the framework of the multilateral cooperation of the CEMA member states. Polish industry will expand the production of selected installations for atomic power stations, equipped with blocks of a power of (?440) and 1,000 megawatts.

PZPR ECONOMIC AKTIVS DISCUSS EXPORTS TASKS

AU311303 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Economic and Trade Relations With Foreign Countries"]

[Text] The 28 May PZPR Central Committee session of party-economic aktivs was devoted to problems of economic and trade relations with foreign countries. The session, which was attended by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, was chaired by Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski read a report on foreign trade tasks.

The session stressed the key importance of foreign trade in implementing the socio-economic plan and in improving the effectiveness of the economy. Trade and economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries are extremely important and decisive elements of all our economic relations with foreign countries. The session analyzed the premises for further increases in mutual trade and, in particular, drew attention to the need to increase the share of cooperation and specialization in our trade with CEMA countries. The implementation of the program for scientific-technical cooperation with CEMA countries is of great significance and should become a stimulating element of cooperative links and of increases in trade as well as a source of the supply of modern technology for our economy.

The session also discussed problems connected with trade with capitalist and developing countries.

The complete implementation of this year's plan, the session stressed, is a matter of crucial significance for the implementation of all socioeconomic tasks. While creating suitable priorities for export production and developing export capacities of our economy, we must be more effective in adjusting our export production to the quality requirements of the world market.

The complete implementation of tasks for this year and for coming years calls for further improvements in party work. Party organizations and bodies should strengthen their direct control over the implementation of export tasks and promote inspirational and organizational work in this regard.

Stefan Olszowski spoke at the end of the session.

The session was attended by Zbigniew Zielinski, a member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Manfred Gorywoda, head of the Planning and Economic Analysis Department of the Central Committee; Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Foreign Department; representatives of the central and local party aktivs; ministers and vice ministers; managers of industrial associations and plants; and representatives of the foreign trade apparatus.

BRIEFS

MEDIA COOPERATION WITH KENYA--A delegation of the Ministry of Information and Radio of Kenya has visited Poland at the invitation of the Polish Committee for Radio and Television. The delegation, which was led by Secretary of State George Matheka, had talks with Committee Chairman Maciej Szczepanski on the further development of the cooperation between the radio and television institutions of the two countries. The sides initialed an accord of radio and television cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 79 p 4 AU]

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH USSR MARKED

Soviet Ambassador-Hosted Dinner

AU111050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the USSR, Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko gave a dinner 8 June.

The dinner was attended by Comrades Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Aurel Duca, vice chairman of the Council of Socialist Education and Culture and deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense, and by other officials.

SCINTEIA Article

AU091355 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

["The Upward Course of Romanian-Soviet Relations of Friendship"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1979--The Bucharest newspapers of June 9 publish extensive articles marking 45 years since diplomatic relations have been established between Romania and the USSR.

The normalization of the relations between Romania and the USSR met the aspirations of the broad masses of the Romanian people, "SCINTEIA", press organ of the CC of the RCP, writes. [It] was the outcome of the intense struggle waged by the patriotic, democratic and progressive forces of Romania against the fascist danger, for the country's free and independent development in a climate of peace and collaboration with the neighbour countries, with the other countries of Europe and of the world.

Next, the newspaper stresses the fact that the Romanian Communist Party was in the front ranks of these forces in spite of the anti-Soviet policy pursued by the exploiting classes and of the repressions against the communists, setting up organizations of friendship with the USSR, editing various publications that made known the achievements of the first socialist country, and militating for the establishment of close and multilateral relations with the USSR. Mentioned are also the stands taken by the democratic political circles, by clear-sighted realistic politicians, among which the well-known diplomatist Nicolae Titulescu, in favour of relations of good neighbourliness with the USSR.

Under the influence of all these factors and of the conditions when the trend of developing relations with the Soviet Union was gaining in scope, the negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the USSR were crowned with success, the newspaper further writes. The notes, identical in content, that were exchanged on June 9, 1934 on the establishment of diplomatic relations, show that the governments of Romania and of the USSR guarantee full observance of each country's sovereignty and specify that both the Romanian state and the Soviet state shall refrain from any immixture in the domestic affairs of the other.

But, as it is known, in spite of the efforts made by the anti-fascist patriotic, popular forces, in spite of the fundamental national interests, the rightist reactionary circles imposed a fascist orientation, subjected Romania to Hitler's Germany, [a] development that culminated in Romania's taking part in the anti-Soviet war, [a] fact which prejudiced the very national being of the Romanian people. It is the incontestable merit of the Romanian Communist Party of having kept up the banner of national independence and friendship with the Soviet Union, of having tirelessly militated for rallying the working class, the broadest democratic and patriotic forces with a view to overthrowing the military-fascist dictatorship, to chasing away Nazi invaders, and to joining the great coalition of the free peoples.

After the victory of the national anti-fascist, anti-imperialist insurrection of August 23, 1944, the fight fought shoulder to shoulder by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers for the complete liberation of Romania as well as of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, until the total defeat of Hitlerism, has strongly consolidated the Romanian-Soviet friendship, opening fresh perspectives to the collaboration between the two countries and peoples. On August 6, 1945 the diplomatic relations between Romania and the Soviet Union were re-established. The development of the friendship and collaboration with the Soviet Union, with other socialist countries became, along the years of building the new system, a fundamental orientation of Romania's state policy. The consistent promotion of this orientation, the Romanian newspaper writes, strongly reaffirmed by the eleventh congress and sanctioned by the RCP programme, has found its expression into the continuous expansion and development of the Romanian-Soviet relations of solidarity and collaboration on all planes.

The decisive factors of the ever ascending course of the Romania-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration are the comradely relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The talks and meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are also of utmost importance in this respect.

Romania is highly appreciative to the role of the Soviet Union in the world arena, in the fight for maintaining and strengthening peace, "SCINTEIA" writes. Actively participating in the international life, Romania collaborates with the USSR, with the other socialist countries, with all states, with the anti-imperialist, progressive and democratic forces everywhere, for promoting the goals of detente and security in Europe and worldwide, for achieving disarmament, understanding, peace and progress.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES NORMALIZATION OF SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

AU091357 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

["For the Normalization of Soviet-Chinese Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1979--Under the above heading, "SCINTEIA" for June 9 publishes an article regarding the exchange of official notes between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, whereby the respective governments agreed to conduct negotiations in view of settling their problems, of improving mutual relations.

As is known, Romania, the Romanian Communist Party have consistently declared for the state of tension existing between the Soviet Union and the People's China to be surmounted, for the relations between the two countries to normalize. The RCP has unabatedly acted in this respect, considering that the persistence of divergencies does not correspond to the interests of either of the two countries and prejudices the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

There is no doubt that the settlement of the divergencies and the normalization of the relations between the USSR and the People's China would fully meet the interests of both peoples, being also an important contribution to the assertion of socialism worldwide, to international peace and detente.

Highlighting that it is a significant fact that the two countries pointed to the principles which should underlie the negotiations and the normalization of their relations, "SCINTEIA" further writes:

In this context, stress must be laid on the necessity of reaching an agreement whereby nobody shall have pretensions to special rights or hegemony in world problems, [a] fact which would be in full accordance with the norms of equality in interstate relations. International life proves that the strict observance of these principles is essential for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension and animosity existing in the world, for the avoidance of conflicts with unforeseeable consequences, for the development of normal relations of friendship and mutually advantageous collaboration.

The RCP, the Romanian people support the idea of the organization of negotiations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China and express the hope that they will be held, leading to the overcoming of divergencies and misunderstandings between the two countries, to the development of normal relations of collaboration and friendship between them. Romania is convinced that this will serve best the supreme interests of both peoples, the strengthening of the unity and force of all socialist countries, of the revolutionary movement, exerting also a particularly important influence on the whole international political climate, on the course of detente, security and peace all over the world.

REPORTAGE ON DANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL OESTERGAARD VISIT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU091355 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1979--The Romanian-Danish relations witness a positive course. Satisfaction for the ascending course of these relations was expressed when President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 6 Mme Lise Oestergaard, member of the Danish Government, minister without portfolio at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. The common wish was also expressed to dynamize and give an impulse to the relations between the two countries on multiple planes.

Approaching current international problems, they showed the interest of the two countries in building a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe and underlined the fact that international peace and security cannot be conceived (of) without concrete steps on the road of military disengagement of the continent. The exchange of views also highlighted the importance attached by Romania and Denmark to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the conflictual states among countries and also stressed the importance of increasing the participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of all states in the efforts of consolidating understanding and peace among nations.

Lise Oestergaard paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei.

Oestergaard-Andrei Talks

AU091944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1979--During the official talks between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Mrs Lise Oestergaard, member of the Danish Government, minister without portfolio at the ministry of foreign affairs, concrete measures and ways were established in view of increasing commercial exchanges and expanding cooperation in production, in third markets included, of further developing the cooperation on an international plane, especially with regard to the preparation and unfolding of the Madrid meeting due in 1980. Both sides assessed in the positive the upward course of the relations between the two countries on various planes.

The official Romanian-Danish talks concluded in Bucharest on June 9. The talks were attended by Vasile Gliga, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, Stana Dragoi, Romania's ambassador in Copenhagen, Axel Serup, Denmark's ambassador in Bucharest, as well as by other Romanian and Danish officials. The same day, Mrs Lise Oestergaard gave a luncheon in honour of the Romanian foreign minister. During the Romanian visit, the Danish minister visited a number of economic units, socio-cultural establishments and touristic spots in Bucharest and northern Moldavia. The Danish delegation left Bucharest on Saturday evening.

SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU081951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/6/1979--A delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) led by Valentin Medel Ortega, director of the workers' cooperative union, paid a visit of study to Romania, starting June 5, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. At the end of their visit, the delegation were received by Vasile Marin, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the National Union of Farm Producer Cooperatives. The interview passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

The delegation also had talks at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, at the National Union of Farm Producer Cooperatives, and saw round industrial and farm units in Bucharest and in Ilfov and Ialomita counties.

MALI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 11 JUNE

AU111700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Alioune Blondin Baye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon on an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

ANDREI CONFERS WITH DELEGATION FROM EQUATORIAL GUINEA

AU111701 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei today met with the governmental delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea comprised of Ondo Obiang Alogo, minister of health, culture and education, and Ondo Mano Ondo, governor of the People's Bank of that country. The two sides discussed the development of economic cooperation between our country and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

LD110300 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 10 June, AGERPRES--An Indian parliamentary delegation, led by K.S. Hegde, speaker of the House of the People, arrived in Bucharest on June 10 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. At the airport, the delegation was welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by other representatives of the Romanian parliament.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS 30 MAY-8 JUNE

AU081945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/6/1979--A delegation of the Syrian-Romanian Friendship Association, led by Elias al-Latti, secretary of the Homs County Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, member of the board of the association, visited Romania over May 30-June 8. At the end of the visit, the members of the delegation were received by Emil Draganescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Romanian-Syrian Friendship Association. The delegation had meetings at the Ialomita and Constanta county committees of the RCP and saw round economic units and cultural establishments in Bucharest, Slobozia, Constanta and Brasov.

LEBANESE BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT 9 JUNE

AU091943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1979--Assem Kansou, secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Lebanon, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on June 9.

PORTUGUESE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT DELEGATION VISITS 3-9 JUNE

AU091912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1979--A delegation of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, led by Jaquim Goncalves Andre, member of the leadership of the Labour Commission of the movement, paid a visit to Romania over June 3-9, 1979 at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

NETHERLANDS PEACE MOVEMENT DELEGATION VISITS 31 MAY-8 JUNE

AU081949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/6/1979--A delegation of the Peace Movement of the Netherlands, made up of Hein van Wijk, chairman of the movement, and Jaap Hoekman, visited Romania over May 31-June 8 at the invitation of the Romanian National Peace Committee.

The guests had interviews at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Union of Communist Students' Associations, the Proiect-Bucuresti institute, the International Law and International Relations Association, and other institutions of Bucharest, as well as at the National Peace Committee. The delegation saw round economic units and social and cultural establishments in Bucharest and in Brasov and Sibiu counties.

LJUBLJANA DELO ASSESSES IMPACT OF POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

AU111645 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 6 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Ilija Marinkovic report]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 June--Hundreds of thousands of believers are gathering around improvised and wonderfully decorated altars to see and hear "their" pope who is visiting one sanctuary after another. About 2 million people attended the Sunday pontifical mass in the ancient church capital of Gniezno and on Monday countless multitudes of people occupied the fields around the Jasna Gora Monastery where the Czestochowa "Black Madonna," one of the most famous holy relics for the veneration of Mary, is kept. In its own way the pope's visit uncovered the fundamental characteristic of Polish society: a deep, nearly fanatical patriotism, linked to a great extent with Catholicism. This is a link that will be "one of the strongest links of the unity of the people" for a long time to come.

In those difficult December days in 1970, when he assumed the state and party leadership, Edward Gierek was the first to recognize and stress the need for uniting all Poles, believers and nonbelievers, as an indispensable element in building a democratic system and the socioeconomic development of the state.

A fascinating performance is taking place before the eyes of observers, one which among uniformed observers [as published]. But even "the specialists for the East" are more and more at a loss as they are unable to agree even among themselves in their explanations and appraisals of the pope's visit.

But the truth is that socialism in Poland can develop only under such circumstances as exist and not according to some copied and invented models. This reveals the deeper meaning of what has been called in some places more or less one of Gierek's necessary tactical slogans.

The second fact in this connection is the fact that no matter how strong Catholicism may be, it cannot slow down socialism. This is not determined only by the social and economic changes that have been already carried out but also by Poland's obligations to the political and military alliance with the USSR and the Eastern bloc. It is not only the Holy See that is aware of these political historical facts and bears them in mind; the Polish church circles, too, know and consider all this.

What then is the meaning and the aim of an intensified activity of the Polish church? The statements made by the pope so far--wrapped up in the involved style of the church--do not provide any direct answers.

But when John Paul II speaks about "Jesus who is needed by man and the world," he has in mind an expansion of the faith, and when he says "God has so decided," this is a question of a tactical or a strategic step of the Roman curia. The church is adapting to the times and, having learned its lesson from the changes during World War II and after it, for which it had not been prepared as a result of the reactionary and short-sighted policy of Pius XII, the Vatican is preparing its strategy for the 21st and even 22nd century.

When Pope Wojtyla said in Gniezno that it was no accident that God had chosen him, a Pole and a Slav, to be the pope, it seemed at first sight as though he was reviving an obsolete pan-Slavism. But if we consider the fact that all Slavs live in socialist states and that Wojtyla comes from such a state, then the cardinals' choice becomes clearer to us.

A man coming from such a society can enrich the practice and the strategy of Catholicism and he can also renew and strengthen the faith in the Slavic (that is, socialist) states. Herein lies also the origin of the second postulate stated by the pope in Gniezno, the postulate about the need for ecumenicity. The union of the Catholics and the Orthodox--"the spiritual unity of the Slavs who venerate the same God"--should surpass historical and other differences when it is a question of the existence of the faith and of "the human soul."

Some Western reporters had hoped that, despite the behavior of the authorities, "the discreet presence of the police" (as the pope said) and the pope's statement in favor of "the welfare of the Polish state," such statements as the one above would provoke conflicts and excesses. But there has been none of this just as there has been no "pan-Slavic rallying" or any "intimidation of the socialist regimes." But the time is approaching for a more intensive dialog between Marxists and Catholics, a dialog accompanied by an intensified ideological offensive on both sides. The church is not worried only because of the socialist states but also because of the Western leftist parties and because of the new world of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

TANJUG CORRESPONDENT EVALUATES POSTCOUP SITUATION IN GHANA

LD081800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Accra, June 8 (TANJUG)--Onlookers in Accra are now, after the June 4 coup, analysing statements that the "Ethiopian way" is the only solution for Ghana, even if it necessitates bloodshed, army purges and other methods.

Referring to the current situation, TANJUG correspondent Dragan Milogsavljevic cites a Ghana daily as saying that Ghana needs a man such as Mengistu in Ethiopia, Al-Qadhdhafi in Libya and An-Nasir in Egypt.

The young leaders of the coup are urged to "keep their word" and carry out a revolution in Ghana of the Ethiopian type, founded on scientific socialism.

The coup leader, Airforce Lt. Jerry Rawlings, clearly manifested the young officer's determination to clear up the court-yard of an army plagued with corruption, and promised justice at the forthcoming trials.

[The] revolutionary council and its leader are now expected to offer a concept for Ghana's further development or to go back to the barracks. In TANJUG correspondent's evaluation, it is now very difficult to orient oneself in Ghana's feelings, varying from enthusiasms to scepticism together with a strongly present inflation and [word indistinct].

VRHOVEC RETURNS FROM COLOMBO, COMMENTS ON NONALINED MEETING

LD112240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and members of the Yugoslav delegation who took part in the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries in Colombo from 6 to 10 June returned home this afternoon.

At Zagreb airport, Josip Vrhovec and members of the delegation were welcomed and greeted by Ivo Sarajcic, chairman of the Committee of the Croatian Assembly for Questions of Foreign Policy and Relations with Other Countries; Jaksa Bucevic, deputy chairman of the Republican Committee for Relations with Other countries; and Nikola Ban, secretary for information of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council.

Asked to give an assessment of the meeting in Colombo, federal secretary Vrhovec said:

"I think that our comrade journalists who reported on the meeting of the Coordination Bureau informed our public very well and very extensively, and I will only say something briefly about a few matters which appear to me to be particularly important.

"First, you know that the meeting was a significant one because it represented a political preparation for the next summit which is to be held in Havana. Second, the meeting was confronted by some major issues for which solutions had to be found which would strengthen the solidarity and unity of the movement and not allow divisions in it and the wrecking of it. In both of these directions we achieved significant results.

"In connection with the first point perhaps it would be important to say first that at the meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo we strongly affirmed all the fundamental principles of the genuine policy of nonalinement. As you know, there were both discussions and disputes about this, in particular about the nonbloc character of the policy of nonalinement. In fact, at the preceding meeting of the preparatory committee, this was resolved and nobody could go against these principles; so we immediately resolved this very successfully and I think that this is very significant.

"Furthermore, as you know, we backed the requests by five new countries to enter the nonalined movement, and this represents impressive proof of the extent to which the policy of nonalinement continues to be consolidated and of its strength in the world today in general.

"The third fundamental issue was the further democraticization of relations in the movement. This issue was most present in resolving all those other problems which we faced. In Colombo, within this framework, we also affirmed a series of positive matters, but we also observed some negative matters which we shall have to seriously concern ourselves with in the future. In particular, there was the tendency toward somehow separating the Coordination Bureau from the movement, or to place it outside the movement--this continues to be particularly in evidence and we shall have to talk more about it in future--instead of it truly being a coordination body which should only encourage the work of the movement while all member countries should be active to the maximum at all levels of decision-making and in the activity of the movement and policy of nonalinement.

"Unfortunately, a major issue, such as the conflict among nonalined countries, did not receive sufficient attention in the work of the meeting although it had been raised correctly in the document itself. It did not receive this attention, unfortunately, because we were faced with some other issues which considerably disrupted our work. You know that these were the issues of Kampuchea and the Middle East.

"As regards Kampuchea, there were demands that the place be vacated so that not one of the existing governments be present. This, in fact, represented the tendency of expelling Democratic Kampuchea from the movement and of making room for that other government. Our approach to this was very principled. We believed that what was involved was not an orientation toward governments but the affirmation of the principles of the policy of nonalignment, that is, that principle which says that interference and intervention cannot be the basis of legality and, of course, this has to be stopped first and only then could the issue be discussed.

"This is the stand which won the day. It was in fact accepted and no longer hindered the work of the Coordination Bureau.

"As regards the issue of the Middle East, as you know it was important for us to support to the maximum the just Arab cause and the struggle against Israeli aggression, but at the same time to preserve and consolidate the unity of the movement and the unified support of the movement for that struggle. We had to find a solution which would satisfy both demands. I think that we found it and that the movement extended uncompromising support for the Palestine issue and to the resolution of this issue in a proper way, and you know already the principles which are at stake here.

"One of the most important issues which we discussed was also the issue of southern Africa. In this connection I will only say that we achieved absolute unity in the support for the liberation movements, for the people fighting for their freedom, and we took the firm stand that nonalined countries should not succumb to the temptation of any of them recognizing any of those puppet governments and regimes established by racist regimes.

"Well, as you can see, we had considerable difficulties: The meeting was a fairly difficult one, but at the same time it also represented, by its results, a great step forward in the further affirmation of the policy and the further affirmation of the unity and solidarity of the nonalined movement," Josip Vrhovec said at the end of his statement.

LCY DELEGATION MEETS WITH DOLGIKH IN MOSCOW 11 JUNE

LD112114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--An LCY study delegation led by Stefan Korosec, LCY Central Committee member, which is staying in the USSR within the sphere of interparty cooperation, held talks today with Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During a fairly long and friendly conversation Dolgikh informed the delegation of the activity of the CPSU in realizing the tasks of the 5-year plan and on further directions in the development of the Soviet economy. Reference was also made to the further development of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU. Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, also took part in the conversation.

During its stay in the USSR the delegation was briefed on CPSU policy in solving current economic questions. The delegation also held talks with other organizations.

LCY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDR, MET BY HAGER 11 JUNE

LD112256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1954 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--An LCY study delegation led by Dr Branko Prnjat, an executive secretary in the League of Communists of Montenegro Central Committee, arrived in the GDR today on a visit that will last for several days. During the morning, the delegation was received by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. They also had talks with Johannes Hoernig, head of the Department of Science of the Sed Central Committee, who is also a member of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation will visit some schools of higher learning and have talks with district SED leaderships in Halle, Leipzig and in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

TANJUG REPORTS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH BULGARIA

ID112256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 11 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Belgarde, June 11 (TANJUG)--The federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Co-operation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, Imer Pulja, today held talks with Bulgarian Minister of Chemical Industry Georgi Pankov and his associates, now in Yugoslavia as guests of the Federal Executive Council. They discussed possibilities of long-term co-operation in the field of industrial production, specialization and mutual deliveries of chemicals after 1980 and on concrete agreements for co-operation in this field.

TITO RECEIVES STAMBOLIC PRIOR TO CARIBBEAN TOUR

ID111412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, prior to the latter's official friendly visit to Guyana, Jamaica and Costa Rica.

DJURANOVIC VISITS BELGRADE RADIO, TV 11 JUNE

ID120408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Belgrade radio and television was visited today by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary of information. They discussed with program editors and with the journalists who follow the work of federal organs current issues concerning the work of the Federal Executive Council. Djuranovic spoke in particular of the role and of the tasks of the Federal Executive Council in the process of coordination and decisionmaking in the federation and of its tasks in negotiations and working for agreements between the republics and provinces. The Executive Council president also replied to questions on the stabilization policy put to him by the journalists.

TITO AWARDS DAVIDOVIC-KEPA ORDER OF SOCIALIST LABOR

ID080542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad--President Tito bestowed the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor on Radivoj Davidovic-Kepa, member of the Council of the Federation, on the occasion of his 70th birthday and 50 years of revolutionary activity, as well as for his exceptional merits in the scientific work on the elaboration of Marxist thought and its application in practice.

TITO CONGRATULATES GOSNJAK ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

ID110158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Ivan Gosnjak, member of the Council of the Federation:

"Dear Comrade Gosnjak, I express most cordial best wishes on the occasion of your 70th birthday and your long years of creative work.

"Your life path is the path of a revolutionary who made a significant contribution to the struggle of the Communist Party and League of Communists for the victory of the socialist revolution, for the freedom and independence of our nations and nationalities, for their equality and for brotherhood and unity. Particularly significant was your contribution to the building up of the Yugoslav People's Army, from its beginnings to its emergence into a contemporary and highly trained armed force of revolution, in which you carried out the most responsible duties for many years.

"I wish you many more years of good health, so that you may continue, with the rich experience of a fighter and revolutionary, to contribute to the realization of the aims of our socialist self-management community."

Defense Minister Message

LD110200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent the following telegram to Ivan Gosnjak, retired army general:

"On the occasion of your 70th birthday and on behalf of both the members of the armed forces and on my own behalf, I send you cordial greetings and best wishes.

"From your earliest youth you dedicated yourself to the revolutionary struggle of progressive forces and to the communist movement and, together with the other Yugoslav communists, you devotedly carried the banner of our party's internationalism.

"In the national liberation war and the revolution, you made a great contribution to the victory of our revolution and to the realization of the ideals of the working class of Yugoslavia through your party and political experience, your personal courage and appropriate leadership. After the liberation, you devoted the greater part of your life, your creative energies and your rich revolutionary and military experience, with the enthusiasm of a communist, to the development and building up of the Yugoslav People's Army and of the defense capabilities of socialist, self-management and non-alined Yugoslavia.

"I take advantage of this opportunity to wish you good health, a long life and personal happiness."

BRIEFS

INA OIL DISCOVERY--It has been learned from Industrial Petroleum [INA] that the drilling equipment of its (Panon) research platform has struck oil on the seabed between Umag and Venice. INA and Italian AGIP crews are working jointly on (Panon). Drilling operations are continuing to determine the quantity and quality of the oil discovery. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN--Belgrade--By decree of the president of the republic, Dusan Zavasnik, hitherto director of the Office for the Near East and North Africa in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD]